Cambria Freeman.

McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

LUME X. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876. NUMBER 8.

egister's Notice.

E is hereby given that the following
med Accounts have been passed and
the Register's Office at Ebensburg, in
the County of Cambria, and will be pre-
to the Orphans' Court of said county,
firmation and allowance, on WEDNES-
29th day of MARCH, 1876, to wit:
second and final account of Jesse H. Di-
trator of Charity Dimond, late of Mun-
ship, deceased.
first and final account of John Geis and
Fisher, executors of Magdalena Kredel,
nemaugh borough, deceased.
first and final account of Emil Young,
of George Dorr, a minor child of August
of Johnstown borough, deceased.
first account of Emily S. Jamison, admin-
of Dr. W. W. Jamison, late of Loretto
dec'd.
account of Geo. Grumbling, administra-
Charles Shirey, late of Adams township,
first and partial account of Jacob Horner
Good, executors of John J. Horner,
maugh township, deceased.
and final account of Geo. W. Mc-
of Elizabeth H., Annie E. and
minor children of John Sease, late
sh, deceased.
account of Margaret Snodden,
of James Snodden, late of Woodvale
account of Jacob Trefts, adminis-
J. Trefts, late of Johnstown bor-
first and final account of Mary Hogan
executors of Daniel Hogan,
borough, deceased.
first and final account of Valentine
of Mary Hassey, late of Wash-
deceased.
final account of T. G. Pugh,
of John M. Beecher, late of Wood-
deceased.
and final account of Geo. McGary,
of Augustus McGary, late of Johns-
deceased.
account of Charles Unverzacht and
administrators of John Bend-
Johnstown borough, deceased.
first and partial account of John J. Ro-
trator of Robert J. Roberts, late of
township, deceased.
first account of John G. Kaylor, Thom-
and Joseph Hogue, executors of Peter
late of Munster township, deceased.
account of Eliza Noonan, acting admin-
of Jeremiah Noonan, late of Munster
deceased.
second and partial account of F. F.
and W. H. Sechler, executors of Samuel
late of Jackson township, deceased.
first and final account of George Rose-
istrator of Jacob Settlemoyer, late of
hill township, deceased.
account of F. M. George and Joseph
executors of Otho Styner, late of Washing-
ship, deceased.

JAMES M. SINGER, Register.
ter's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 26, 1876.

IDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

—Notice is hereby given that the fol-
named appraisements of personal pro-
and real estate of decedents, selected and
art for the widows of intestates under
of Assembly of the 14th day of April,
have been filed in the Register's of-
Ebensburg and will be presented to the
Court of Cambria county, for confir-
and allowance, on WEDNESDAY, the
day of MARCH, A. D. 1876, to wit:
entory and appraisement of certain per-
property appraised and set apart for Elmira
widow of John D. Adams, late of Coop-
borough, deceased—$300.00.
entory and appraisement of certain per-
property appraised and set apart for Sarah
widow of Josiah K. Hite, late of Ebens-
rough, deceased—$300.00.
entory and appraisement of certain per-
property appraised and set apart for Jane
widow of John M. Beecher, late of Wood-
ough, deceased.
entory and appraisement of certain real
appraised and set apart for Priscilla Ying-
of George Yinger, late of Loretto bor-
deceased—$400.00.
entory and appraisement of certain per-
property appraised and set apart for Eliza-
widow of Louis P. Heiple, late of Yo-
ship, deceased—$300.00.
entory and appraisement of certain per-
property appraised and set apart for Mary
widow of Adam Pfarr, late of Cambria bor-
deceased—$181.47.
entory and appraisement of certain per-
property appraised and set apart for Sarah
widow of George Gates, late of Yoder town-
ceased—$123.15.

JAMES M. SINGER, Register.
ter's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 26, 1876.

VERN STAND FOR RENT.

—The undersigned of-
his large, well known
conveniently located Tavern
and dwelling house, togeth
house if desired. Sit-
the borough of Loretto, Cambria county.
has all the necessary accomodations re-
by law, such as rooms, stabling, &c., togeth-
ice house, wash house, pumps, &c. Posses-
be given on the first day of April, 1876.
and further particulars apply by the
part of March to

FLORIAN BENGELE.
Jan. 14, 1876.

OTEL PROPERTY AT PRI-

VATE SALE.—The sub-
offers at private sale the
Hotel property owned
in Carrolltown borough.
property, consisting of
Hotel building, large
arranged Stable and Outbuildings, are
condition, and the stand itself is one
best located in northern Cambria.
Terms favorable and title perfect. Call on

DOMENEC EGER,
Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

OTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—

Notice is hereby given that the part-
nership existing between the under-
in the ownership of the horse "May Duke"
the business carried on by the subscribers
the firm name of Haug & Laterner, was dis-
by mutual consent on the 7th day of Sep-
1875, and, further, that the accounts due
are to be paid to A. H. Haug.

A. H. HAUG,
JOHN LATERNER.
town, Feb. 18, 1876.-3t.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of ADAM SETTLEMOYER.
ters of administration on the estate of Adam
moyer, late of Croyle township, Cambria
deceased, having been granted to the un-
by the Register of said county, all per-
indebted to said estate are requested to make
payment, and those having claims or
against the same will present them pro-
probated for settlement.

J. W. PRINGLE, Administrator.
merhill, Feb. 25, 1876.-6t.

XECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of LENA DELOZIER, dec'd.
ters testamentary on the estate of Lena De-
late of Allegheny township, Cambria coun-
deceased, have been issued to the under-
who hereby notifies all persons indebted
estate that payment must be made without
and those having claims against the same
present them duly authenticated for settle-

F. O'FRIEL, Executor.
etto, Feb. 24, 1876.-6t.

XECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of NICHOLAS HEFFELY, dec'd.
ters testamentary on the estate of Nicholas
ly, late of Barr township, Cambria county,
sylvania, deceased, have been issued to the
signed, residing in said township, to whom
persons indebted to said estate are requested
make payment, and those having claims or de-
will make known the same without delay.

MICHAEL KIRSH, Executor.
rr Twp., Jan. 31, 1876. [2-4.-6t.]

iller House

LATE "CAIN HOUSE,"
rner Main and Pittsburgh Sts.,
GREENSBURG, PA.
Centre Town. Fronts Court House, S'th Ent
-tf.] JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 100 styles. Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

LICENSE NOTICE.—Petitions for Tavern and Eating House Licenses have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county by the following named persons, and will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county at March Sessions, 1876:

TAVERN LICENSE.

Barr Twp.—Nicholas Lambour, Bernard Vogle.

Carrolltown Boro.—Lawrence Schroth, Paul Ellwanger, Edward L. Binder, Andrew H. Haug.

Cambria Boro.—Peter Sarlouis, George Aigner, Ann Mary Kurtz, Henry Gore, John H. Gallagher, Elizabeth McDonald, Peter Haughey, Bernard Fitzpatrick, Edward Howe.

Conemaugh Boro.—Jos. Menser, Pius Klug, 1st Ward; Joseph Daily, Michael Toohey, 2d Ward.

East Conemaugh Boro.—Leonard Kist, David Faloon.

Chest Springs Boro.—John Crouse.

Croyle Twp.—Peter Brown.

Chest Twp., at St. Boniface.—Thomas Ott.

Ebensburg Boro.—Henry Foster, John A. Blair, John Fitzharris, Michael Laterner, Martin Rist, West Ward; L. H. Linton, East Ward.

Franklin Bror.—Peter Rubritz.

Gallitzin Boro.—Albert Bender, Samuel A. Criste.

Gallitzin Twp.—Patrick O'Dowd, Anthony McCue.

Johnstown Boro.—Conrad Raab, John V. Shaffer, E. H. Willower, John Raab, Lawrence Reich, Elizabeth Kohler, John Garhart, Henry Baltzer & Louis C. Lambert, John Coad, Philip Shaffer, Mich. Finegan, P. O. Connell, Thos. S. Davis, John M'Dermott, John Shiffhour, 2d Ward; Henry Vonalt, Charles Zimmerman, George Shaffer, John Fritz, Charles Kast, Jos. Shoemaker, Joseph Boxler, Augus Danges, George Raab, John Karr, Philip Hertzinger, Louis Leitenberger, Thos. H. Heist & Chas. Kropp, D. W. Harshberger, John M. King, Adom Biershark, 3d Ward; John A. Stemmer, Alben Pfeiffer, Oscar Graffe, Henry Hansman, W. H. Thompson, 4th Ward; August Weigand, 5th Ward; Henry Shaffer, 6th Ward.

Loretto Boro.—Florian Bangle, F. X. Haid.

Millville Boro.—Joseph Fieldhouse, Mrs. M. Grady, Frederick Schwaderer, Emanul James, Richard Dowling, 1st Ward; Bridget McDermitt, Ann Dailey, 2d Ward.

Richland Twp.—Erhart Malzi, Jacob Roehm, Bernard Nees, John Tees.

Summitville Bor.—Chaistion Reich.

Washington Twp.—Jacob S. Kiel, Michael C. Bradley, Margaret Helle, Geo. W. Mullin.

Wilmore Boro.—George Wenderoth, Joseph Horner.

QUART LICENSE.

Johnstown, 3d Ward.—John Ludwig, P. S. Fisher & Co., Henry Fritz & Co.

EATING HOUSE LICENSE.

Carrolltown Boro.—Henry Blum, Julius Stich.

Washington Twp.—Geo. J. Schwaderer, Wm. Flinn, Mark B. McLaughlin.

Wilmore Boro.—John Schroth, P. F. Kirby.

Johnstown, 4th Ward.—Jacob Fend.

B. McCOLGAN, Clerk Q. S.
Office Clerk of Q. S., Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1876.

TRIAL LIST, MARCH TERM.—List of Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg for Cambria county, commencing on Monday, 27th, March A. D. 1876:

FIRST WEEK.

Lumerix	vs.	Gillan.
Christy	vs.	Mountain Coal Co.
Richards	vs.	Flanagan.
Brotherline	vs.	Fisk et. al.
The Lane Mattress Co.	vs.	Wm. P. Patton.
Frye	vs.	Hershberger.
Brady	vs.	McGough.
McDonald Adm.	vs.	Lambert.
Sharbaugh	vs.	Johnston.
Watters	vs.	Shoemaker.
Noel	vs.	Thomas.
Wm. M. Lloyd for use	vs.	G. W. Lloyd et. al.
Rose	vs.	Rager.

SECOND WEEK.

Hugus	vs.	Morrison.
Johnston & Scanlan	vs.	Brotherline.
Brawley use	vs.	Williams.
Thomas	vs.	Evans.
Roland	vs.	Evans.
Owens	vs.	Evans.
Myers & Co.	vs.	Conrad.
Stineman	vs.	Kurtz.
Boyer, endorser	vs.	Hollen et. al.
Beam	vs.	Benton & James.
Dillinger & Stevenson	vs.	Linton & Son.
School District of Cambria Borough	vs.	John Cox et. al.
McCasker	vs.	Quinn.
Krois	vs.	Finney & Johnston.
Trout	vs.	Woleslagle & Son.
Woleslagle & Son	vs.	Myers & Co.
Todd's Adm.	vs.	Waters.
Bearer	vs.	Dysart.
Krise	vs.	Neibower.
Sesger & wife	vs.	Gleason & wife.
Susltzberger & Co	vs.	Harshberger.
Milliken for use	vs.	Christy.

B. McCOLGAN, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office Ebensburg Feb. 28, 1876.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the fine FARM now owned by JOHN M. WILLIAMS, situate in Cambria township, one mile east of Ebensburg, containing 125 ACRES, of which 90 ACRES are cleared, having thereon good buildings, a large orchard, and a sufficient supply of water for the use of house and stock. This is a desirable farm, convenient to market, churches and schools. If not sold by the 15th of April next it will then be for rent. For further particulars call on or address JOHN GITTINGS, Ag't.
Ebensburg, March 3, 1876.-1m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased the following articles of personal property from Francis Luther, of Susquehanna township, Cambria county, and have left the same in his care until I see proper to remove them, to wit: 1 roan mare, 2 brown mares, 1 cow, 3 two-year old steers, 3 yearling calves, 9 sheep, 5 pigs, 1 wagon, 1 fanning mill, 2 sets harness, 2 stoves; a lot of household and kitchen furniture; a lot of hay and straw in barn, 50 bushels oats; 15 bushels rye; beds and bedding. All persons are warned not to interfere with the same.

H. C. KIRKPATRICK.
Carroll Twp., Feb. 28, 1876.-3t.

NOW FOR GOOD MEAT AT BOTTOM PRICES!—The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a MEAT MARKET in the building recently occupied by Lewis Rodgers, on Centre street. Fresh meat of all kinds on Monday and Friday evenings of each week. My terms will be STRICTLY CASH, and prices much lower than elsewhere in Ebensburg. D. H. ZAHM.
March 2, 1876.-tf.

NOTICE.—The Board of School Directors of Loretto School District intend to make application to the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, at the March Term, 1876, for a decree authorizing said Board to borrow money for the purpose of paying for ground and building a school house thereon, for the use of said school district.

F. O'FRIEL, President.
W. W. McATEER, Secretary. [2-25.-3t.]

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the application of Loretto Borough to become subject to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of April 3, 1851, relating to Boroughs, and also to open an alley in said Borough, will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for Cambria county, at the coming March Session. J. G. LAKE,
Feb. 11, 1876.-3t. Attorney for Applicants.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

NOTICE.—For special reasons we hereby caution all persons against negotiating or otherwise meddling with our note now in the hands of Simon Neabower.

FINNEY & JOHNSON.
McPherson, Pa., Feb. 21, 1876. [3-2.-3t.]

J. B. McCONNELL, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
LORETTO, PA.
Office formerly occupied by Dr. Jamison. Night calls can be made at Post-office. [5-14.-6m.*]

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

SU'THIN' WRONG.

There is su'thin' dreadful wrong
 When a man has took ter drink;
It shows his self respectfulness
 Is out o' gear, I think;
And honor, sense, and decency,
 Have left a vacant pew.
Ter see what such a creeter
 In his beastliness will do.

There is su'thin' dredful wrong
 When a man is seen ter go
A-sneakin' inter company
 Among the mean and low.
It shows he's sold his birthright
 For a dreadful meagre sum,
That will bring a swarm o' sorrows
 In the days and years ter come.

There's a little su'thin' wrong
 When a man has took ter dress;
It shows his bump o' vanity
 Ain't sartin' growin' less;
For true and solid manhood
 Gives little time or thought
To ape the fop or dandy,
 Who're a little wuss than naught.

There's a little su'thin' wrong
 When a man devotes his time
Ter laziness and idleness,
 That is itself a crime—
A note o' hand, or ticket,
 That bears upon its face
The great big grinnin' letters
 That spell the word—*disgrace.*

It breeds a sight o' mischief,
 And lots o' crime and sin—
If the worship long is idle,
 Old Satan enters in.
And drives a lively business,
 With idle hands and brains,
And wears a grin o' pleasure
 As he counts his many gains.

SIXTY-SIX JUMPS.

It was in the spring of 1775, and already the fire that was soon to burst into flame was smoldering in the hearts of two-thirds of the inhabitants of Lower Milford. In no portion of Connecticut were there purer patriots or braver men. Reuben Salton had been born in Lower Milford. He had grown up among its stony meadows and its simple ways. He loved his country, his town, and his comely sweetheart, Anne. He was young yet, but he was tall and strong. I should also say he loved his mother. Thus it was in March, 1775.

On the ninth of the month, Reuben Salton had made the assertion, before a large portion of his neighbors at a town meeting, that he could jump from the lower step of Marvin's tavern to the town pump in sixty-six jumps. When the bold statement became generally known, the townspeople shook their heads. Only one man and two women in all Lower Milford believed that he could do it. The man was Daniel Hetcomb, Reuben's old friend and school fellow. The women were Anna and Reuben's mother. That night the matter was talked over in every home in the town, and at an informal meeting of the selectmen at the house of Ephraim Thomas, where the governor was on a visit, it was determined, that as Reuben had made public boast of his ability, he should give public proof of it, and court day, which fell on the fourth Wednesday of the month, was appointed for the trial.

They were anxious days for Lower Milford, those days of waiting. As we have seen, fully one-third of the inhabitants of the town were lukewarm patriots, or open adherents of King George. To these, the failure of Reuben would be a goodly pleasure. To the rest of the townspeople it would be a sad discomfiture, especially as the news had spread to Upper Milford, and West Milford, and even to East Milford.

The subject was thoroughly discussed in every quarter; the ground was measured, and many a jumper tried his agility. Hour by hour the feeling grew stronger that sixty-six jumps would not be enough. But Anne and Daniel and Reuben's mother never lost faith. And in the early morning and late at night, Reuben practiced his jumps in his back-yard.

It was the day for the jumps. The town was full of people. During the morning the court room was crowded; but the good folks cared not for the two men who were tried, and were only impatient that the trials should be hurried through, so that Reuben's trial—a much more important one to them—should commence. The prisoners were found guilty in a short time; no one wished to waste precious time upon them. The ordinary legal business was hurried through and every one hastened away to an early dinner, so as to be in time for the jumps, which were to be made in the afternoon.

During that morning Reuben did not leave his house. Over and over, until near to the dinner hour, he practised his jumps in the back-yard. About eleven o'clock his mother called him in to dress. She had ironed his finest shirt, and had beautifully pressed the cambric ruffles. Around his neck she tied a new handkerchief of silk, and his Sunday breeches, brushed by her hands, showed not a speck of dust. She fastened upon him the suspenders his devoted Anne had embroidered for him, and smoothed and tightened the white hose that covered his vigorous legs. Then she said, with a little tremble in her voice:

"Rueben, I think you are ready."

Reuben ate no dinner, he merely drank a mug of ale and took a few bites of bread and cheese, and then his friend Daniel came and said:

"Reuben, they are waiting on you."

Anne had come to walk with Mother Salton, and in a few minutes the four had left the house together. Reuben and Daniel walked in front, Reuben without a coat, with his new suspenders sparkling in the sun. The two women followed close behind. When they reached Marvin's tavern, they found the road from the tavern to the town pump lined with people. Old men, leaning on their canes; stout young fellows in holiday attire; maidens in their best gear, and mothers with their little ones about them—all stood silent and waiting. Upon the porch of the tavern were the governor, the select-men, the clergymen of the parish, the doctor and all the magistrates and lawyers of the neighborhood. When Reuben appeared on the tavern steps, a hum ran through the crowd.

The governor came forward and took Reuben by the hand. "Young man," he said, "I wish you well."

The selectmen and other dignitaries murmured words of encouragement. Reuben bowed gravely, without a word. Then he took his stand upon the ground, his heels against the lower step. By his side stood Daniel, holding a hammer and some pegs. Reuben looked straight before him, and then turned his head toward Anne and his mother, who stood a little on one side. Both the women were pale, but they smiled as he looked at them.

Then said the governor:

"Jump."

At the word, Reuben drew a long breath, bent his knees and sprang. It was a goodly jump! And then another and another, and another, until he had counted ten. Daniel, with his hammer and his pegs, ran by his side and the governor and the selectmen, and the upper ends of the long lines of townsfolks, closed in behind him. But Anne and his mother were nearest to him. At the tenth jump Reuben stopped and Daniel drove down a peg at the toe of his left shoe. Reuben stepped back, wiped his face with his handkerchief, and looked behind him. He said nothing, but in a minute or two he put his left toe against the peg, which Daniel then pulled up.

Then jumped Reuben again, once, twice, three times, four, five, six times, and stopped to rest. The governor came to him and said:

"Don't hurry, Reuben. Take your time."

And Daniel brought him a drink of water in a tin cup. Then he jumped six jumps more, and after a rest, during which his mother and Anne came to him with pleasant words of encouragement, he made eight more jumps.

"Now," said Daniel, "jump three times more and I'll drive down a peg, and you can take a good rest. Then you will have jumped just half way."

So Reuben gave three mighty jumps, and then sat down on a big stone by the side of the road and took a rest.

There was great excitement among the townsfolk now. He had jumped half his jumps—had he jumped half the distance? The governor and the magistrates mingled in the thickest of the crowd, as much excited and anxious as any one. Even Annie and Reuben's mother watched two men who had a long cord, with which they measured the ground, but Daniel never left the spot where he had driven the peg which marked half of Reuben's work. There were men in town that day who would have set that peg back had the opportunity been given them.

The men had measured the ground. Reuben had not jumped half the distance! Full five feet were lacking. Anne said with tremulous voice, "Do not tell him;" but Reuben's mother said, "I will tell him. He must know; he must jump better." So she went and told him. Loud was the talk and many the opinions among the townspeople. Some said that he could easily make it up. He need add but two inches to each of his remaining jumps and he would make up the deficiency. But others said he could not make longer jumps.

Then Reuben came and took his stand at the peg.

Reuben now made ten tremendous jumps and then he rested. Then he made ten more and took a longer rest. He rested so long that the people became impatient and shouted for him to go on. Very few now believed that he could cover the distance in sixty-six jumps, and those who doubted him were not backward in saying so. When he arose from the ground where he had been sitting, Anne followed him, and as he took his stand by the peg, she said softly, so that only he could hear:

"Reuben, if you do it in thirteen more jumps, I will say no more about delay."

"You mean that?" he said. "You will marry me as soon as I please?"

"Yes, Reuben," answered Anne.

Then our jumper clenched tightly his hands, and his eyes flashed. He gave five jumps greater than any he had made yet. The crowd cheered. "He'll do it, yet," the people said. Then he rested a little and jumped again and again, until he had jumped seven times, and then Daniel put his hand on his shoulder, and cried:

"Stop! That is sixty-five!"

Sixty-five! It was true. There was but one more jump to make, and he stood twenty feet from the pump!

Twenty feet in a single jump! And yet Reuben, without a word, prepared to jump.

"Stop!" said Daniel again, "you can't do it!"

"I know I can't," whispered Reuben—he did not seem to have the strength to speak out loud—"but I will finish. I will do better than any man in town can do, though I have failed."

"No," said Daniel, "wait. You can do better if you have failed."

The good Daniel could not believe in his friend's failure. If he would only wait and think, something might be done. He did not know what. Wild thoughts came into his mind of a vaulting-pole, a springing-board—something. But they soon vanished. Such things would not be allowed, of course. But still he said, "wait."

The turmoil among the people was terrible. They pressed around Reuben; they shouted, and they laughed, and were angry.

"Go on," said some one. "He has failed," said the Tories. "Not yet," said his friends.

Anne and Reuben's mother stood behind him pale and motionless, and they said not a word. Then the governor pressed his way through the crowd, and he said to Reuben:

"Young man, you cannot jump that."

"I know it," said Reuben, "but I will do my best."

"And that you cannot do," replied the governor, "for you are trembling and tired."

The governor walked to the pump platform and mounted upon it.

"Hear!" he cried, and all the people were silent. "The day has rapidly past," said the governor, "and it is supper time. Even now I hear old Mother Kemper ringing the bell of the squire. We cannot allow our sports to interfere with our domestic plans. Therefore the final jump of Reuben Salton is postponed until to-morrow ing."

Slowly and discontentedly the crowd dispersed, while Reuben, leading on his mother's arm, slowly walked homeward.

The people were noisy and disputing. The tories of Upper Milford were in especial glee. The patriots were depressed. All now were gone but the faithful Daniel. He waited by the peg that he had driven where Reuben last stood, and he drove it down tightly into the ground. The tories must not set it back in the night. "Although," he thought, with a sigh, "how gladly would I set it forward." But he was faithful, and he drove it down tight.

Daniel did not rest well. He dreamed many a dream of tory raids upon the peg, and of Reuben, with grasshopper legs, making the one wild bound that was needed. In the dim and early gray of the morning, he arose and went down to see if the peg had been moved.

As he neared the town pump, he saw, in the uncertain light, the figures of two persons moving about the place.

"Ha!" he cried, "they're at it!" and he ran at the top of his speed toward them.

The peg was all right. He felt for the heads of the tiny and secret pegs he had driven on each side of the large one, to mark its position. They were there. Nothing had been disturbed. And then he looked at the two men. They were at work, and, as he looked at them, his eyes dilated, his hair rose on end, his legs trembled beneath him. He advanced a step.

"What—what?" he stammered.

"Aye, good neighbor," said the elder man, "aye, and ye're surprised, may be, to see us here so early. But we must e'en finish our work this morning, for we are to be in East Milford by high noon. An' we but reached here from Upper Milford an hour since."

"Look ye!" cried Daniel. "You've—you've had no breakfast."

"Not we," said the man. "We've scarce earned that yet."

"Look ye!" stammered Daniel, "go you to—to the tavern—and—and get some breakfast. I'll pay the score—and—and take a pipe and a mug of ale. I'll pay for all. Go ye—a short half hour will make no difference. Go now!"

"An' ye'll pay the score?" asked the man.

"Aye, I will that," cried Daniel trembling.

"Then will we go," replied the man.

Daniel stopped not another minute, but madly dashed away. He ran, he bounded, he hurled himself along. He reached Reuben's house and thundered with hand and foot at the door; up went a window, and out came Reuben's head.

"Reuben," yelled Daniel. "Come out! Put on your breeches, quick, and come! Come and make your jump! They've moved the pump!"

"A worthy young man!" quoth the elder pump-man.

"Aye, an' an honest one, I hope," said the other "and we'll go straightway to the tavern before he repents him of his promise."

"Aye," said the other, "It was a short pump, and easier raised than I had thought. We'll just leave it now. It's well perchance that we did not get here yesterday, for I heard last night they'd had a jumping race or some wild sport here, and a main great crowd—an' little work we could have done. Come on."

And they went, and on the ground they left the pump, lying with its lower end over the well, from which, for needful repairs, they had raised it with a windlass, and its upper end resting in the road not five feet from Daniel's peg.

Reuben was down stairs in a trice, closely followed by his mother, roused by the hubbub.

"Run, Reuben! run to the peg!" shouted Daniel.

Then ran Daniel to the town hall and rang the bell madly. Up popped windows and out of open doors hurried the townsfolk. Away then went Daniel to the house of Ephraim Thomas, and, meeting the governor, half dressed and without his wig, at the door, he stammered out the news. Then to the pump he ran, closely followed by the governor, the selectmen, and a crowd of people, pell mell. There stood Reuben at the peg, his mother near him, Anne panting and pale by his side. The governor lost no time. Hatless and wigless, he waved the crowd back. Then rising on his tiptoes, in his excitement, he shouted:

"Jump."

Reuben jumped, and lighted fairly on the pump.

One grand unanimous shout rang from the crowd. Even the Tories forgot themselves and waved their hats and yelled. The governor rushed at Reuben and seized his hand. The other hand was tightly clutched by the faithful Daniel; Reuben's mother put her arms around the neck of her son, and leaning her head upon his shoulder, relieved her pent up feelings by her tears of joy. The select-men gathered close around and lent their voices to the torrent of congratulations. In a few minutes Reuben gently withdrew himself from his friends and looked about him, anxiously. At a little distance stood Anne, her eyes cast down, and blush after blush chasing itself across her fair face.

Reuben stepped to her side.

"Anne," said he, "do you remember?"

She answered not, but the look of love and joy she gave him was enough. No words were needed.

Three weeks from that day the battle of Lexington was fought.—*F. P. Stockton, Scribner's Monthly.*

* * *

A TRUE STORY OF NAPOLEON.—A London correspondent of the Boston *Gazette* writes: Do you remember that in Mr. Bayard Taylor's last volume there is a poem entitled "Napoleon at Gotha?" In graphic and graceful verse the poet tells how the conqueror marched into Germany and took possession, among others, of the castle of Friedenstein. Among the retainers of this castle was the ducal huntsman's son,

> A proud and bright-eyed stripling;
> Scarce fifteen years he had.

This lad saw with rising indignation that "all were slaves and cowards" before the one great man, Napoleon. His young blood was fired, and he swore to free the land of its conqueror. Upon one life hung all this shame and degradation. "I'll take it with my own hand," he thought, "and earn my country's gratitude." So he took an old musket down from the wall, and cleaned and loaded it and started out as though for a day's sport. But he had not gone far when he returned to the castle and laid in wait for the Emperor. Soon his watch was rewarded. He discerned the well known figure, with the arms crossed behind the back, walking leisurely and alone toward him. The boy raised the gun and pointed it directly at the Emperor; his finger was on the trigger. Just as he was about to fire, Napoleon saw him, and fixing his cold and piercing gaze upon the lad, walked calmly past him without even looking back. The gun fell from the terrified boy's hands, and he stood rooted to the spot. I had never come across the incident in any life of Napoleon, and I asked Mr. Taylor if it was true. He assures me that it occurred as he relates it, and that it was told him by the lad, who grew to be a statesman and a savant. This little circumstance made the most profound impression upon the boy and man, who used to say, "God's purposes were grander; He thrust me from his way!" This incident was told by Mr. Taylor for the first time. His poet's instinct saw the dramatic quality at a glance, and he has made a stirring poem out of his facts. I don't know when anything has impressed me more with the greatness of Napoleon than this anecdote. He had every reason to believe that his death was but the matter of a second, yet he never flinched, but with one glance of his eagle eye disarmed the misguided boy.

* * *

WAYSIDE WARNINGS.—Don't let the treasures of this world hazard your prospects for the next.

Don't disregard the rights of others in trying to exercise what seems to be your own.

Don't get more promises on the market than go current.

Don't preach charity and leave somebody else to practice it.

Don't think it condescension to speak pleasantly to that form beneath those tattered garments. They may, perchance, cover a form as comely, and a heart as honest as your own, into which might be reflected a ray of sunshine by even a pleasant look.

Don't retard the progress of others because you fail to keep pace with them.

Don't dwell too much upon the greatness of your ancestors lest your hearers think the stock has sadly degenerated.

* * *

DOUBTS.—I don't believe men's opinions have much to do with the changes in the weather.

I don't believe every man who eats bread does it by the sweat of his face, unless loafing on the corners requires more exertion than it seems to.

I don't believe an official position always vouches for honesty.—*Maj. McBungle.*

The New Sunday School.

A religiously inclined man, who didn't want Moody and Sankey to be doing all the work, gathered about fifteen boys from the street last Sunday evening and organized a Sunday School.

He told them that he wasn't going to conduct his school like the other schools, where they gave boys red-backed books. He said the boys didn't read those books; they only took them home to their mothers, just to let them know they had been to Sunday School. He was going to tell them all about the Bible, and he opened with the account of Noah and the Ark. Telling the story in his own peculiar way he came to the great rising of the waters.

"Boys," he said, "the waters kept on a risin' and surgin', and surgin' and risin', till every thing was wiped out excep' Noah and his cargo. Now, which one of you can tell me what kind of a bird Noah sent out?"

"A dove," answered one of the boys.

"And the dove didn't find no dry land, did he?" said the teacher. (No answer.)

"Now, can any of you tell me what kind of a bird he sent next?" (Silence among the boys.)

"Well," said the good man, "was it a fly-up-the-creek?"

"No," said one boy, "it were a king fisher."

"No, it wasn't," said the teacher; and an explanation followed from the text.

The next story was about David and Goliah. He said:

"Now, all you boys have heard about the fight between Gerliar and Dave. Of course, none of you have ever been to war; but I have, and I can just picture to myself that little scrimmage. Dave just accidentally happened into that fight. His brothers were down there with a flock of sheep which they were tendin'. Dave's mother had baked some pies and cakes and Dave took them down to his brothers to have a feast. While they were eating, the big giant came up the hollow and said he could lick any general, colonel, captain, lieutenant, or corporal, of the Jerusalem army. Dave's brothers knew Dave was spunky and they tried to get him into the carriage to take him home, away from the giant, but Dave wouldn't get in. He had a little jigger that he could flirt a stone with so that he could hit a jaybird in the eye.—[The speaker here illustrated the motions of David with his sling.] Well, he walked up to Gerliar, and the big giant said, 'What are you comin' round here for? If you don't go way, I'll pick you up and break you in two.' But Dave didn't scare worth a cent; he knew the Lord was on his side, and that his weapon had a solid pebble in it. So, he ups and hits Gerliar on the head and knocks him stiffer than one of the big Franklin flag stones. Then he cuts off his big head, takes his sword and puts the head on it and turns back towards his camp, a twisting the ——"

Just then a boy stuck his head in the door and yelled out, "Hello! fellers, Ben Dewoody's house is afire," and the school broke up.—*Franklin Spectator.*

* * *

A NONPLUSSED TEUTON.—A man stepped into the depot at Bellefonte the other evening, walked up to the ticket office, and inquired:

"You dond got some dickets for Dyrone?"

"Yes, sir; how many will you have," replied the ticket agent.

"Vell, dere's myself, vife, four shildren. How much for all dose you ask?"

"One dollar apiece."

"Dunder! You sharge me von dollar for mine shil'ren? You no somethings took off?"

"No sir; your children are too old," replied the agent.

"Veil, den, I right avay home goes, und vaits for Centen'al 'scursion dickets, so help me krashus! Den I you gompletely fools, py shiminy!"

And the indignant man gathered up his luggage, summoned his wife and children, and departed.

As he walked down the steps he muttered.—

"I dond know how comes dose tings. Not more as tree year ago I take dose shil'ren to Clearfield, und dey sharge me not more as half so much as for myself. I dond know vot tam svhindle got ish kind of.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

* * *

OLD SAWS.—Among the wise sayings for the year are the following:

A blind man's wife needs no painting.

Death is before the old man's face and may be at the young one's back.

Review the time you have misspent; think upon it and lament.

Sloth is an argument of a mean and degenerate mind.

Evil company makes the good bad, and the bad worse.

Good men are safe when evil ones are at variance.

In a thousand pounds' worth of law there is not a shilling's worth of pleasure.

Recreation should fit us for business, not rob us of time.

He that can do us an injury may at one time or other do us a kindness.

* * *

RICHELIEU was not contemplating such times as the present when he said, "There is no such word as fail."

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.
EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - March 10, 1876.

BELKNAP, the disgraced ex-Secretary of War, was formally arrested at noon on Wednesday and taken before Police Justice Snell, in Washington City, where he waived a hearing and was required to secure bail in the sum of $25,000 to appear and answer at Court.

* * *

ON Tuesday the President appointed Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, Secretary of War, to succeed Belknap. This is the same man who, as a judge, decided that the Bible should not be introduced into the common schools of Cincinnati, and who, last fall, stumped Ohio for the radical party and denounced the Catholics of that State because they adopted his own judicial opinion.

* * *

GEN. BABCOCK has resigned his position as one of Grant's secretaries, in obedience to public opinion, and Levi P. Luckey, another secretary and the special friend of Babcock, has done likewise. Luckey has been appointed to a good position in the Interior Department and Babcock is considering whether he will resume his place in the army or resign. He had better adopt the latter course.

* * *

GENERAL SCHENCK, minister from this country to England, has resigned and is now on his way home. The President has appointed Richard H. Dana, jr., of Massachusetts, as his successor. Schenck has braved public opinion for a long time in reference to his connection in London with the Utah Emma silver mine swindle, but at length it has become too hot for him and he yields obedience to its stern demand and retires from his office. There has not been at any one of the Courts of Europe so well equipped a representative of all the peculiar and odious features of Grantism as Robert C. Schenck, of Dayton, Ohio.

* * *

A FEW days ago Lieut. General Sheridan issued an order directing Fred. Grant to report without delay in Chicago for service on the plains. The career of this young *pseudo* military gentleman has been thus far brief, and to him no doubt glorious. After he graduated at West Point, his father permitted him to accompany General Sherman on a European tour; then he spent a winter in Washington, attending fashionable parties; after that he flourished for a while in Chicago and then went with Custer on his expedition to the Black Hills. Some time after his return he, with a young man named Sherman, opened a banking house in Washington, in which business he is now engaged. Although he has never been on duty with the regiment to which he belongs, as he would have been compelled to be had he been any other man's son, he has regularly drawn his pay as an army officer, without having earned it. What other President than Grant would have permitted his son thus to defraud the government by receiving pay for services that were never rendered?

* * *

IN the State Senate, near the close of last week, the following remarkable preamble and resolution were offered by Elisha W. Davis, from Philadelphia, who has an alarming attack of centennial fever, and adopted by that body:

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution which was agreed to:

WHEREAS, The Hon. John W. Forney, United States centennial commissioner in Europe, having returned from nearly two years' most valuable service in behalf of the centennial exposition; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to confer with Colonel Forney and request him to report before the legislature, whenever it will suit his convenience, his address upon the subject of his centennial experience in Europe.

On the day after this farcical performance in the Senate, a similar resolution was offered in the House by a Democratic member and agreed to. The adoption of this resolution by a Republican Senate and a Democratic House furnishes an instance of legislative abasement for which it would be difficult to find a parallel. A little more than a year ago, John W. Forney, then being in England, it was proven beyond all cavil or dispute before the judiciary committee of the national House of Representatives, that when the Pacific Mail Company's subsidy bill was before Congress, this same John W. Forney was paid *twenty-five thousand dollars* by the agent of the Company for the editorial influence of his (Forney's) newspaper at Washington, called the *Chronicle*, in favor of that corrupt project. That evidence, together with a great deal more of a like character, affecting other persons, including two members of Congress, was published all over the country, and up to this time John W. Forney has never denied its truth. That the members of a Pennsylvania Legislature would stoop so low as to invite *him*, under the circumstances, to deliver an address before them upon the subject of his centennial experience in Europe, or upon any other subject, affords cumulative proof of the utter political degeneracy of the times. It will be a spectacle worthy both of gods and men when the recipient of twenty-five thousand dollars of the corruption fund of the Pacific Mail Company stands before the assembled wisdom of the commonwealth and discourses eloquently, as he can do, about the glories that cluster around the hundreth birth day of the republic, and recount to them his personal efforts in the old world to crown the celebration with complete success. But then this is a fast age, and we boast of having the greatest country and the best and purest government on the face of the earth. All hail, Forney! the hero of the centennial, and *now* the favorite son of Pennsylvania.

* * *

THE great and absorbing event of the past week has been the sudden and overwhelming disgrace of General William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. Almost in the twinkling of an eye he has fallen, dishonored and disgraced, never more to rise. The story of his ruin may be briefly told. As usual the principal agent in bringing about the shameless disgrace was a woman. Belknap is a New York man by birth and a son of Col. Belknap, who served with distinction in the Mexican war. He himself served throughout the late rebellion with honor and credit. At the time of his appointment as Secretary of War he held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, at Keokuk, Iowa. He has been married *three* times, his second and third wives being sisters from Harrodsburg, Kentucky. His *second* wife died in December, 1870, at Washington, a year or so after which he married her sister, the present Mrs. Belknap. One Caleb P. Marsh, of New York, was an intimate personal friend of these two ladies, and in the summer of 1870, as Marsh on last Tuesday week testified before the committee on the expenditures of the War Department, of which Hon. Heister Clymer, of this State, is chairman, the *second* Mrs. Belknap while on a visit at his house in New York, suggested to him that if he was willing to take it she would get Gen. Belknap to appoint him post trader, or sutler, at Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory—a most valuable position. Marsh consented, but afterwards, in October, 1870, agreed in writing with J. S. Evans, who was then the post trader at Fort Sill, that he (Evans) should be reappointed by Belknap, and that in consideration of Marsh permitting this arrangement to be made, Evans was to pay him (Marsh) $12,000 annually, in quarterly instalments. The half of the first instalment ($1,500) was paid by Marsh to Mrs. Belknap, who, dying soon afterwards, the subsequent payments were made by Marsh to Belknap himself. Marsh swears that all the payments made by him to Mrs. Belknap and Gen. Belknap amounted to about $20,000, and although he never paid any money to Belknap's present wife, she knew all about the business. This is the substance of Marsh's testimony, the truth of which Belknap admitted when it was read to him by the committee yesterday week. On that day he resigned and on the same day Mr. Clymer offered a resolution to impeach him of high crimes and misdemeanors, which was unanimously adopted. He has also been indicted by the Grand Jury of Washington city. The fall of Belknap is to be attributed mainly to the extravagant mode of life adopted by himself and his wife, both of whom aspired to be at the head of fashionable society at our corrupt national capital, where his wife surpassed all other high flyers of fashion in the elegance and expensiveness of her costumes. To do all this, money must be had, honestly if he could, but if not then in any other manner, and by that sin has he fallen. Sad and painful as is his fate, it is simply the legitimate and natural outgrowth of the festering corruptions of the present national administration, and will be repeated until the cause is removed by the people.

* * *

IS THERE no limit to be fixed to the demands on the State treasury for centennial purposes, or is it only necessary for those who contemplate having a nice time of it to seek and they shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto them? There are now *four* separate raids organized against the people's money in the lower branch of the Legislature. First, we have a bill appropriating $40,000 for the erection of a building on the grounds of the exposition for the use of the people of the State, one room on the second floor of which, as the bill originally stood, was to be fitted up and furnished for the exclusive use of the Governor, heads of department, and members of the Legislature. The last mentioned part of the project, however, so far as the members are concerned, was stricken from the bill, and they will have to put up with pot luck like other common people. It would answer the same purpose and save several thousand dollars of expense, if the members were to have their photographs taken and hung upon the walls of the proposed room, instead of putting in a personal appearance. Then we have a bill appropriating $60,000 to pay for tents, transportation and rent of ground for the accommodation of our noble army, the immortal "National Guard." Next, a bill to provide for a proper representation of the mineral resources of Pennsylvania, for which $10,000 are demanded. And last, a bill appropriating $15,000 to provide for an educational display and to erect a suitable school house, or other building, for the purpose. All these assaults on the treasury are likely to prove a perfect success. As the game of base ball is peculiarly an American institution, and has reflected immortal renown upon the country, it would be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things if the Legislature, while it is engaged in the patriotic work, would appropriate about $50,000 to enable the Athletic and other crack clubs to make a proper display of their skill and proficiency in our great national game. This is a subject for grave consideration and eminently worthy the attention of the Legislature. If Victor E. Piollett and his associates, instead of making asses of themselves by asking for a temporary *loan* of $50,000 for granger purposes, had boldly taken the bull by the horns and demanded an *appropriation*, they would not now be hanging on the ragged edge of despair.

* * *

GRANT and Pierrepont drove Marsh out of the country by their threats, and now it is proposed to hold Mr. Clymer responsible for his escape.

Still Growing Worse.

GRANT HAS BEEN AWARE OF BELKNAP'S CORRUPT PRACTICES FOR YEARS—HIS INFORMANT SENT TO A BASTILE AND BROKEN OF HIS COMMISSION FOR REVEALING THE TRUTH—SHOULD NOT THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF BE IMPEACHED?

[Philadelphia Times Special.]

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Captain George T. Robinson, formerly of the Tenth United States Cavalry, and now living in this city, furnishes the following additional information concerning ex-Secretary Belknap's corrupt partnerships in the profits of post-traderships on the frontier: Captain Robinson early in the present session of Congress preferred the charges of corruption before the Military Committee against Secretary Belknap which have led to the recent startling developments. Doctor Marsh was subpœnaed by the Committee in accordance with suggestions made by Robinson, who has probably been more familiar with Gen. Belknap's corrupt practices than any one else. In 1868 Robinson was ordered, with his regiment, to the Indian Territory. As Engineer of the Military District, he selected the site of Fort Sill and superintended the erection of the fort. By his continued residence at this post for six years, he became familiar with the details of military service on the frontier. As a member of the Post Council of Administration, and for a time its President, it devolved upon Captain Robinson to inquire into the prices charged for merchandise by the post-traders. At this time, 1868 and 1869, the post-tradership at Fort Sill was controlled by J. S. Evans & Co. Complaint having been made to the firm that exorbitant prices were charged, they replied that the difficulty could not be remedied. As for the privilege of trading at the post, fifteen thousand dollars per year had to be paid to W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War. This, as was shown, was the contract price. The post council, through Captain Robinson, then demanded that the statement of Evans & Co. should be put in the form of an affidavit. This was promptly done, and the affidavit was sworn to in the presence of several officers of the Tenth Cavalry. It is now on file in the records of the council, with other documentary evidence of a similar character. It afterwards appeared from statements of Evans & Co. that the annual payment at the end of three years was reduced to twelve thousand dollars. This amount was by agreement, payable monthly, in advance. It is known, by statements of J. S. Evans to Captain Robinson, that the monthly payments were continued up to March, 1875. The accuracy of these statements was unquestioned among the officers of the Tenth Cavalry and Sixth United States Infantry, and the facts have for several years been notorious among army officers generally. That a like amount was paid annually to Secretary Belknap by the post trader at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, is stated on the authority of General W. Hazen. When General Hazen evinced a disposition to criticise the corrupt practices of his chief he was ordered to a more remote point on the frontier. While the proof may be lacking in some instances, there is every reason to believe that General Belknap, since becoming a member of the Cabinet has generally participated in the profits of the post-traderships. About twenty of them are very profitable, and the Secretary has reaped a rich harvest. The method of conducting the business has been to sell the traderships to a middle man, who, it seems in several instances, was one Marsh, or Dr. Marsh, of New York. Marsh then sold the privileges to the highest bidder. The country will be startled, however, when it is known that Mr. Grant has for some time been aware of the irregularities now exposed for the first time, and that the articles of war and rules of procedure have been disregarded by Belknap in the promotion of his personal interests.

Soon after the discovery of the frauds at Fort Sill, Captain Robinson, as President of the post council, and in the line of his duty, reported the corruption to the President through the customary channels.—The only result was his transfer to the position of supervisor of the issuing of Indian supplies. In 1873 a more formal report of the irregularities was made, when Captain Robinson was at once ordered on receiving service at Philadelphia. He was soon afterward ordered to this city, and put in command of the receiving post here. From Baltimore, during the latter part of 1874, he preferred formal charges of corruption against Secretary Belknap, and forwarded proofs and specifications to President Grant. As a result of this act, he was placed under military arrest on September 11, 1875. It is provided by the act of Congress that charges must be preferred against an officer of the army within ten days after his arrest; failing to do this, it is further provided that he shall immediately be set at liberty. Captain Robinson, however, by special order of Secretary Belknap, was put under close arrest, and no liberty was allowed him, nor were any charges preferred until the following spring, when he was sent to St. Louis for trial by a commission organized for the avowed purpose of conviction. Belknap was authoritively reported as saying at the time: "If this commission don't convict Captain Robinson, then, by ——, I will fix one that will." The charges at length preferred were of alleged frauds, the preferring of unfounded charges against a superior officer, etc.

General Belknap's commission, however, did its appointed work, and Captain Robinson was dismissed from service. To show the irregularity of the St. Louis commission it is necessary only to state that five of its members were promoted by the dismissal of Captain Robinson. The articles of war provide that an officer shall be tried only by his equals or superiors in rank. The officers of the army, while cognizant of Secretary Belknap's corruption, dared not protest against them for fear of the persecution which would at once have been instituted. It cannot be doubted that President Grant has long been familiar with the corrupt practices of General Belknap. It seems certain that, save for the investigations of a Democratic Congress, the thrifty habits of our Centennial Secretary of War would have remained hidden for an indefinite period. Captain Robinson is about to demand an investigation of his case by the military committee of the House, and to ask for a reinstatement in the service. It is thought that the recent developments will encourage the officers of the army to divulge whatever information they may possess concerning the corruption of the War Department, and thus render material aid in purifying the one department of the government which has been thought to be free from blemish.

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—A special from Washington says: Mr. Blackburn, of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, states that the committee is in possession of evidence showing that five other post traderships besides that of Fort Sill were sold for sums ranging from five hundred to twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and that an outrageous fraud has been unearthed in the disbursement of the one million dollars appropriated by Congress for putting headstones over the graves of Union soldiers.

* * *

—Messrs. Zug & Co., proprietors of the Sable Iron-Works, Pittsburg, suspended payment on Friday with estimated liabilities amounting to $580,000. The assets of the firm are more than sufficient to cover their indebtedness and it is thought an extension will be granted.

A SHOCKING CALAMITY.—The House for Aged People, conducted by the Catholic community known as "Little Sisters of the Poor," and located in the eastern district of Brooklyn, was completely burned on Tuesday morning. The house comprised a four-story building with two wings, and contained 185 inmates. When these were made aware of the fire, a panic seized them, and, the Sisters losing control, they ran through the building, some escaping to the street, but others sinking down, exhausted and overcome by fright and smoke. The police and firemen rescued all these, but a number who could not get to the lower floors, by reason of smoke and flames, ran for the roof. All who reached here were rescued, but some inmates, too feeble to run or clamber, were burned to death, while two, who threw themselves from the upper windows, were fatally injured. Five bodies have been taken from the ruins. Loss on building and furniture, $25,000; insurance, $30,000.

LATER AND MORE HORRID.

Later reports from the fire in the "Home for the Indigent," under the care of the Little Sisters of the Poor, makes it more disastrous in its results than at first noted. It seems the fire was discovered in the south wing, occupied by the male portion of the inmates, and contained seventy-two persons, whose ages varied from 63 to 105 years. The fire was discovered by a person on the street, who gave the alarm, by ringing the bell of the institution, awakening the Sisters and the aged inmates.

When the firemen arrived, the flames were bursting through the south wing in every direction, and it was not until about 9 o'clock that the fire had been reduced to smouldering embers, and that the firemen were enabled, by ladders, to examine the upper stories of the burned wing, when they found seventeen men burned in their beds on the upper stories. The bedsteads were made of iron, and rested on charred beams, which had remained in their places. The bodies were burned to a crisp, rendering them totally unrecognizable. It is said that thirty are missing, and it is feared that the burned bodies of some may be found among the *debris* of the fire in the basement. The firemen succeeded in saving the main building and the south wing, which are occupied by about sixty old women.

* * *

HOW THE SCANDAL CAME OUT.—It has come to light since the explosion in the cabinet that the determination of Marsh not to withhold the truth about his bargain originated not with Marsh, who is represented by those who call themselves his friends as a poor, weak creature, but with Marsh's wife, a lady of striking personal appearance, well known in New York. It appears that Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Belknap (the present Mrs. Belknap) were old friends before the advancement of General Belknap to the high position from which he has just so miserably fallen. About a year ago a misunderstanding occurred between the two ladies, and Mrs. Marsh, considering herself to have been treated with indignity, broke off her relations with her former friend and vowed vengeance upon her and hers. When the pressure of the committee was put upon Mr. Marsh his wife insisted that he should no longer attempt to screen the secretary.

Once more you see is the wisdom vindicated of the old French judge who, whenever a case came before him, always began by asking, "Well, who was she?" The members of the various federal rings here who are excessively bitter in their comments upon Marsh should bear this in mind, and remember how hard it is for any man, not of the sternest mood, to resist the energetic will of an angry wife bent on mischief. One of these worthies to-day dismissed Marsh with the remark that he "couldn't understand how so good a thief should have made so poor a liar." Perhaps this little domestic history may explain the matter.—*World special.*

* * *

AN AFFECTING EPISODE.—Mr. Clymer, in making his preliminary remarks to the House, and in subsequently reading from the Clerk's desk the testimony which told in such a plain and convincing manner the guilt of the man who had been so trusted and honored, was visibly affected, and had to exercise a strong mastery over his feelings to surpress the public display of his emotions. He was particularly affected when he came to read that portion of it which described the scene between the witness (Marsh), Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bower (the sister of the then Mrs. Belknap, and now herself holding that name,) in the nursery, where the pecuniary prospects of the innocent child were alluded to, and the other portion which described the efforts made by the wife to screen the husband, and the mental anguish of the witness between the desire to save his friend and the resolve not to do so at the expense of his own soul. Mr. Clymer had to pause several times when he came to these passages, and his strong emotion won favor for him from all spectators. During the proceedings Mr. Kerr occupied the Speaker's chair, and beneath him, at the Clerk's desk, sat his predecessor, Mr. Blane, evincing a painful interest in the story.

* * *

A THIRSTY MULE.—The Pioche (Nev.) *Record*, after recounting the journey of a contractor with a drove of mules from Belmont to Hiko, where no water was to be had for two days, thus describes the extraordinary effect of the scent of the water at Logan Springs on the animals: The whole body began to move forward at a good pace, increasing it as the smell of water grew stronger until the whole herd was in a keen run. "The spring was reached, but the water had to be dipped up in buckets, and it became necessary to knock down a number of mules with clubs in order to allow the men to get to the spring. One mule, crazed with thirst, got away with thirteen buckets of water, and had to be clubbed away in order to allow some other possessor of a pair of long ears a chance. He went out and took a roll, came back, and wanted more. The bucket held four gallons, and he would get away with one at a gulp."

* * *

AN HISTORICAL QUILL.—Among the many novelties and relics of one hundred years ago that are expected to be on exhibition at the celebration of the American Centennial in this city is the pen used in signing the Declaration of Independence. This ancient pen is now in the possession of Uncle William Floyd, at Westernville, N. Y. He is in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His father, General Floyd, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence with the now nearly one-hundred-year-old pen. This curiosity is made from a quill taken from a Scotch goose, and is twice the size of those which grow in this country. It is now thought the attendance of Uncle "Bill" can be produced and that he will go through with the form of signing that which made this country free one hundred years ago.—*Rome (N. Y.) Letter to the Utica Observer.*

* * *

—Monday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, while the way freight train with a passenger car attached, was crossing the bridge over a narrow passage on the Harpers' Ferry & Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, sixty-three miles from Harpers' Ferry, the middle span gave a way, and the engine, tender, and train fell through and were wrecked. Eleven persons were killed and six others badly injured.

News and Other Notings.

—Piper, the Boston belfry murderer, is to have a third trial.

—Belknap has knocked the bottom out of the Republican canvass in New Hampshire.

—Several persons were injured and a number of houses demolished at Lamoute, Mo., on Monday, by a tornado.

—A Marsh that is not likely to be reclaimed very soon—the one that swamped Belknap, and is now located in Canada.

—A son of James Lick, the California philanthropist, has recovered a judgment against his father for $3,285 for services.

—A man named Howard, living near New Castle, choked his wife until she was insensible and then threw her over a fence.

—A party of five men, with eight horses, left for the woods near Quebec, four weeks ago, since which time nothing has been heard of them.

—Where is Mr. Tweed now? There is so much competition for the reputation of Boss rascal that the old man ought to look out for his laurels.

—Supposably the fastest cigar maker in the country lives at Indianapolis, Indiana. He made 18,000 cigars in one month without any assistance.

—Oscar Geus, a boy of fourteen, committed suicide at St. Louis last week because he had been worsted in a fight with a boy smaller than himself.

—Boyton, the swimmer, lectures occasionally. He delivered a discourse at New Orleans a few days ago for the benefit of a Sunday school at that place.

—A young man at Nashville killed himself because he could not get another man's wife. It is terrible to love somebody and see her washing windows for another man.

—Spencer Decker, twelve years old, has been held in $5,000 bonds, at Boston, charged with causing the death of Charles H. Pressey, a playmate, nine years of age.

—An Indian grave recently excavated near Clyde, Ill., yielded, besides a lot of trinkets, a tomahawk and hatchet, 27 ounces of gold bullion and 63 ounces of silver.

—One of the largest hotels in New York has put down the price of board for this summer to three and four dollars per day. Others in that city will likely follow the example.

—Amos Pearson, of Portsmouth, N. H., has a rose bush which for several years has refused to flower. But on Washington's Birthday it put out a gorgeous Centennial blossom.

—While in an intoxicated condition, Peter Helfrich, of Pittsburgh, was on Saturday night "black-jacked" to death for his week's wages, $15. There is no clue to the murderer.

—A young man named Fritz Weber, of Boyerstown, Berks county, hung himself on the 2d inst. No cause is known for the act, except that he was to have been married on the 4th inst.

—The Indians want scalps and the frontiersmen want gold. The discovery of an auriferous Indian reservation like the Black Hills furnishes both parties with an opportunity to gratify their desires.

—Three young men, named Rynis, Nezry, and Edgar, while in the woods near St. John's, N. F., on the 6th, were overtaken by a snow storm, and perished. Two of the bodies have been found.

—The President has sent to the Senate the name of Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Mass., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, vice Robert C. Schenck, resigned.

—They tell of a Frenchman who recently went into the woods at Westmoreland, Vt., to chop wood, and whose fate was indicated, after two days, by the discovery of his head and one foot, and near them a panther track.

—On the 1st inst. twenty-four lives were lost on the North Carolina coast, nine of the victims being of the crew of an Italian bark and the remainder the crew of a life-saving boat who were attempting to rescue the ship-wrecked sailors.

—A mine of whitewash was recently discovered in a deep ravine on the farm of Joseph Bowles, near La Belle, Lewis county, Mo. The deposit is snow-white clay which possesses all the properties of the best lime whitewash. The mine seems to be inexhaustible.

—Belknap has a son 17 years of age in attendance upon the Adams Academy at Quincy, Mass. He first learned his father's disgrace by reading a newspaper in a barber-shop, and was so overcome by grief and nervous excitement that he was obliged to take to his bed.

—Whether or not Judge E. R. Hoar will accept the position of secretary of war is understood to depend entirely upon his own determination. The President has offered him the position and it is strongly urged upon him by prominent members of the republican party.

—A man in Providence, who was recently bitten by a mad dog, has adjusted all his business affairs, paid all his bills, made his will, had a room constructed for his use, and made other arrangements for his own and his family's benefit when he shall be attacked with hydrophobia.

—While hunting near Nashville, Illinois, the other day, a young man shot a wild turkey, and, observing it drop near some dark-colored object, made an investigation, which resulted in the discovery of a partially decayed pair of saddle bags, containing $36,000 in gold and bonds.

—Paul Haupt, of Denver, served throughout the war without receiving a wound, and when his regiment was sent to Arizona, he, on one occasion, fought five Apaches single handed, killing three of the number. The other day he was crushed to death between two blocks of ice in an ice house.

—Two brothers in Batavia, N. Y., Andrew and William Boucher, were close companions from boyhood. They were together in business, and latterly in drunkenness. A few nights ago, on their way home from a carousal, they reeled into a pond and were drowned together.

—On Monday in Butler township, Adams county, a girl twelve or fourteen years of age, daughter of Peter Hummer, esq., stepped into a flour mill, and while passing a shaft was caught by it and whirled against a post or beam, crushing her skull and causing instant death.

—Young gentlemen of family and expectations had better think twice before they make love to pretty milliners. Mr. Hibbard, of New York, has just been compelled to pay $2,000 to Miss Croker, all because Mr. Hibbard, Jr., would send her theater tickets and offer to marry her.

—It is now alleged that there is sufficient evidence to convict every member of the Cabinet except Bristow and Fish, including Grant and other high officials. The lips of old army officers will now be unclosed and startling developments made of the corruption and rottenness of the present Administration.

—On Saturday morning in Philadelphia the dry goods house of Wood, Marsh & Co., Nos. 309 and 311 Market street, was burned out. The establishment is a complete wreck, the buildings, which were five-story brick ones, being entirely burned out from cellar to roof, the front walls on Market street being the only ones left standing. Loss, $300,000.

—Under the adminstration of a soldier President and his soldier secretary, the boys in blue at Fort Sill were furnished with potatoes for five dollars a bushel, with coal oil at two dollars per gallon, and tobacco for two dollars per pound. This is the love for the soldier upon which the Republican party trades so extensively as political capital.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the Inspector's room on the fifth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides 25 machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed*. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 30 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business, by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of
make it possible to please people
away just as perfectly as if they
person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a
different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than
each charged with its own business
thoroughly organized, a necessary
in the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of

A. "With pleasure. The Custom
ment, for those who prefer custom
ready-made. The Furnishing
with its [illegible] stock of all
The Shirt Factory, with its
making our own [illegible]
ping Department, [illegible]
lar store. The Garment
Receiving Room. The Order
named before. The Special
ment. The Delivery Department,
score of messengers. The—"

V. "Hold, hold! sir, enough."

A. "I'm not half through. [illegible]
Department, with [illegible]
editing and publishing [illegible]
journal, circulating [illegible]
(tell all your friends to send for
Department, with its many rooms.
Department. The Youths'
Children's Department, with
entrance for ladies. The Telegraph
ment. The Chief Clerk's Department
its book-keepers and assistants,
ager's Department; [illegible]
other offices of the firm
thinking, planning, executing
ing, registering, receiving
and in a thousand [illegible]
to carry on a business
ing to between [illegible] and
nually."

V. "Stupendous!"

A. "Indeed it is! I [illegible]
Cashier's Department [illegible]
of retail sales on some single day."

V. "[illegible] Immense! [illegible]
the house to buy cheap [illegible]

A. "Exactly! You [illegible]
people throng here, knowing
on low prices and [illegible]

V. "What are the [illegible]
much about?"

A. "Our system of business [illegible]
price, no deviations; [illegible]
A guarantee protecting [illegible]
money returned if the buyer
be suited."

V. "Nothing could be fairer."

A. "Nothing. And [illegible]

V. "Well, I thank you, sir, for
attention."

A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure
Call again; and be sure [illegible]
maker & Brown's Oak Hall
ner Sixth and Market."

V. "Thank you. I shall be
Good morning."

GEIS, FOSTER & QUIN
113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown,
ALWAYS HAVE THE
Newest, Largest and Cheape
Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to be found
[2-4.] county. Don't forget the number and street.

—Lewis Pelouze, for a long time at the head of one of the large type foundry establishments of Philadelphia, and well and favorably known to the whole publishing fraternity of the state, died on Sunday last. He was born in Massachusetts in 1807. He was a citizen of upright character and fine business qualifications.

—It is suggested, and the suggestion seems to be pertinent, that if Beecher or the Beecher party really wish to obtain the bottom facts in the scandal allegations that their opportunity has come at last. Beecher can sue Bowen for libel. In the trial of a libel suit all the parties to the nastiness are competent witnesses.

—The little town of Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, which contains only seven hundred and fifty inhabitants, is a good place for raising office holders. In 1872 forty-three of its citizens were federal officers, and at this time twenty-four are employed in Washington, and some others hold government offices elsewhere.

—The *Catholic Tablet*, in an able article on drunkenness in the United States, alludes to the fact that in St. Louis and Chicago 75 per cent. of the saloons are conducted by Germans, 10 per cent. by Roman Catholics of foreign birth, 10 per cent. by American, 3 per cent. by women, Germans and Irish, and 2 per cent. by negroes.

—The Constitution of Missouri prohibits any "gift, bequest or devise for the support, use, or benefit of any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel as such, or to any religious sect." An interesting case has just been before the courts under this provision, and a clause in a will has been set aside because it left a portion of the testatrix's estate to the Roman Catholic Archbishop.

—Mrs. Hough, a lady who died a few days ago in Alexandria, Pa., at the age of ninety-seven years, was one of the few women of the country who have cast a vote for a President. She grew up to womanhood in the State of New Jersey, where she was born, and when of age she cast a vote for Thomas Jefferson for President, as a property qualification in that State then entitled a woman to vote.

—Some few weeks ago an old Washington county farmer, who has a large family, eloped with a young milliner of Cannonsburg. He was worth about $70,000, but before leaving raised all the money he could upon his property. Since he left judgments to the amount of $30,000 were entered against the estate, and his creditors decided to throw the estate into bankruptcy. The preliminary papers were filed Friday.

—At Middleburg, Indiana, on Friday night, George and Thomas Watts, brothers, appeared in the street with butcher knives, counter weights and pistols and assaulted Freeman Reed and Louis Seigly, who, they supposed, had fired into their store. George Watts was shot in the head, and died in about half an hour. Reed was struck in the head with a heavy weight and stabbed twice in the back and died at nearly the same time as his antagonist.

—It it a somewhat remarkable fact, says the Beaver *Radical*, that no man has been elected Governor of Pennsylvania who was born outside of its boundaries. In the Revolution, Jos. Reid, born in New Jersey, and Benj. Franklin, born in Massachusetts, held the office by appointment, as President of the Supreme Executive Council. Upon the adoption of the Constitution in 1790, Thomas Mifflin, born in Philadelphia, was President of the Council, and was elected Governor, and every Governor since has been a native of this Commonwealth.

—Some of Belknap's friends are trying to create a side issue by charging Capt. Robinson, who laid Belknap's corrupt practices before the President, with having been dismissed from the army for fraud, &c. This is not denied by Capt. Robinson. He was arrested and tried before a packed court that was organized to convict him on these charges, but his real offense was informing on Belknap, which he proposes to show before the House Military Committee.

—A terrible scandal has recently been developed in Hoboken, N. J., which is so monstrous as to be almost incredible. It appears that five young ladies, each unknown to the other, and residing in different parts of the city, have informed Justice White that a well known resident of that city had won their confidence, and under promise of marriage, had effected their ruin. The girls, who are respectably connected, wept bitterly, and implored the judge to find some method of punishment for the villain by the strong arm of the law. The judge was unable to be of any service to them, as the man had fled from the city and gone west.

—It's an ill wind that b
any good. The floods in Fr
proving very unfortunate fo
it seems, will result in good to
overflowing of the Seine has de
principal part of the wheat cro
result, they will have to dep
for a large supply of grain. I
ble, too, that the floods in Germ
have destroyed so much will
result on our grain market. E
must draw from us the comi
judging from present indica
crop there is said to be abo
cent. under the average fo
years. Under the pressure of
prices have gone up in Paris
and the grain market is firm
dealers in our country tho
good season, and are correspo
ful.

—Here is a plain and pert
for a grand national ban
be hung out in front of the p
of the Centennial Exhib
phia, to mark the exact prog
have made in one hundred ye
tence as a united people: Th
1778—"I am not a rich man, b
am, the King of Great Brita
enough to buy me."—Jose
Pennsylvania, to the British C
The Spirit of 1876—"My wif
diamonds and laces enough t
Long Branch and Washingt
therefore, $10,000 down and
and you shall have the exclu
the soldiers of the United
frontier at your own rates."—
Belknap, Secretary of War, t
a "post trader" at Fort Sill.—

—It was the general impressi
Pittsburg *Dispatch*, that Robes
the first high official to fal
but if a Saturday night tele
Washington is reliable Jewel
cedence, direct charges of
already been lodged again
General. Jewell promised
He began his administration w
parent purpose of rectifying
generally speaking in the inte
trenchment and economy. Ho
has not been above suspicion
so far richer than Belknap
der the same temptation fr
pressure, seeing what it has
knap's case, the country will
prised if Jewell go down as
the country just now would
ed at any revelation of incom
dishonesty among Washingt

* * *

FORCIBLE FACTS.—Two or
substantiated facts are worth
ories. Any one can get up th
the former are the result of lo
experience. In no science is th
value than in that of medicin
cine that has cured hundreds of
sumption, in every stage of its
the living subjects of its be
thronging the streets daily
is entitled to be credited with
the theories which have been
books, and have been met with
failure. The cures of consum
DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE
weigh all those cures that h
in the books, and then, books
here in our midst. Furtherm
SER'S LUNG CURE is a speci
ent lung diseases, and nips
bud, in that way stopping th
deposit on its way to the lung
its way through the blood. T
LUNG CURE dissolves the tub
ter, and stimulates the elimina
tories of the system, to carry
the effete matters of the bo
Cure, with the Doctor's perso
will rarely fail in any case w
reasonable hope of cure. $1.5
for $5.00. Dr. Keyser's o
120 Penn street; Laboratory,
Pittsburg.

* * *

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.—It
that BOSHEE'S GERMAN SY
its introduction in the United S
the immense sale of 40,000 d
Over 6,000 Druggists hav
Medicine direct from the Fa
bury N. J., and not one hav
gle failure, but every letter
tonishing success in curing
Colds settled on the Breast, C
any disease of Throat and L
vise any person that has any
weak Lungs, to go to their D
mon & Murray, Ebensburg, or
Son, Wilmore, and get this
inquire about it. Regular siz
sample bottle, 10 cents. Tw
lieve any case. Don't neglect

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,
RIDAY, - MARCH 10, 1876.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Johnstown has a six-moths' old infant hich weighs only five and three-quarter ounds.

—The air was black with wild pigeons esterday morning and the woods thick with ortsmen in pursuit of them.

—The weather on Monday last was fit for ugust; since then it has scarcely been fit r anything but developing bad colds.

—This being Lent, we suppose not near so any sat up to see the eclipse of the moon st night as there would have been under ore favorable auspices.

—Mr. Richard Jones, of Cambria townip, came near losing one of his eyes by the rsting of his gun, while engaged in shooting wild pigeons on Wednesday last.

—Thomas Hurley, a Pa. R. R. freight akeman had one of his hands badly crushed y being caught between two cars while king a coupling at Tyrone, on Tuesday t.

—If our local department is more than ually dull and insipid this week, please ame it on the quinsy. The writing man not the right man in the write place this ek.

—Donegal township, Westmoreland counhas an apple tree over one hundred years d, which has in its palmiest days borne e hundred bushels of fruit in a single season.

—The dead body of an unknown man ed about 32 years, was found near th ilroad track at Bennington Furnace, Blair unty, a few days ago. He is supposed to e expired in a fit.

—The wife of Mr. John Ream, of Conemaugh township, has just gladdened the art of her husband by presenting him with ins—two boys and a girl. A whole *ream* them as it were. May they live long and osper.

—The prothonotaries of Blair and Huntingdon counties both answer to the name of wart, while the sheriffs of Bedford and ntingdon counties both answer to the me Henderson. And still there is said be nothing in a name.

—Mr. Mark E. M'Laughlin, of Cresson, s been awarded the contract for carrying e mail from that place to Loretto, his bid ing $20 per year, or $20 less than that demanded for the same service by the gentleman o now holds the contract.

—On Friday last a piece of heated iron by e mishap struck a lad named Sweeny, ployed at the merchant rolls in the Johnstown rolling mill, on one of his legs, and a ot sliver therefrom penetrated the flesh d inflicted a very painful wound.

—Our friend Dr. M. J. Buck will please ept thanks for a card of admission to the twenty-eighth Annual Commencement of e Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia," which event transpired at the ademy of Music, in that city yesterday.

—John Conner, a freight brakeman whose e is in New Florence, Westmoreland unty, had one of his feet so badly crushed the Altoona yard on Sunday night last, ile in the act of boarding his train, that entire member had to be amputated on following day.

—All Wanamaker & Brown's woolens are ged in the piece, on the premises, 6th Market, Philadelphia. Samples of their ds can be seen by calling on R. H. Thompat the post-office, who is prepared to re e orders and take measures for either suits or single garments.

—We are sorry to note the death of an interesting little daughter of our kinsfolk, s E. and Julia M. Curry, of Altoona, h sad event occurred at noon on Monday Maggie was a sweet and winsome d, and her loss is indeed a sad bereavement to her fond and doting parents.

—A farewell letter from Bishop Domenec been published in the *Catholic Journal* will be read in all the Catholic churches the diocese on Sunday next. It sets forth reasons which prompted a division of the see and induced the Bishop to secure his transfer from the old to the new diocese.

—The barn of Mr. Andrew Steele, about miles east of Greensburg, was burned to ground with all its contents, except two of horses, about 3 o'clock on Sunday ing last, involving a loss of some $3,000, h there was an insurance of $1,500. e is supposed to have been the work

—Dr. Fairfield having found it impossible his engagement to lecture here this Prof. Collier will "assume the pres by delivering a lecture on "A Journey through Italy," at the Congregational h, this (Friday) evening, March 10th. ission, 10 cents. Go and hear him, and your family with you.

—The remains of Mr. John M. Kiester, neer of the Limited Mail, who lost his in the accident near Huntingdon on Sunday last, and who was a son-in-law of Hon. R. M'Cune, of Frankstown township, rd county, were taken to Hollidaysburg Wednesday for interment in the Presbyterian cemetery at that place.

—Simon J. Miller, the gentleman who tly retired from the treasurership of merland county with some $9,000 of people's money unaccounted for, has handed over to the proper authorities s bondsmen, and now languishes in the sburg jail because he lacks the necessary to secure his release.

—A servant girl named Annie Leonard, se home is in Osceola, gave birth to a infant in the back yard of Isaac D. ont's residence in Altoona, on Friday last, and hoping no doubt to conceal shame, she hid the child in a barrel, re it was afterwards found and subsequently interred in the Poor House cemetery.

—Call at Star Hall, 109 Clinton street, stown, and our word for it you will find st man from whom to purchase any of clothing or gent's furnishing goods may stand in need of. Jas. J. Murphy complete assortment of all styles and s, which he is positively selling at panic prices. Go there and *suit* your-

—The Democratic County Committee of county met in Hollidaysburg on Saturday last and elected Dr. Rowan Clarke as ial delegate to the State convention this district, that county being entitled delegate this year. Geo. J. Akers, of Altoona Mirror, and H. L. Bunker, of daysburg, were chosen Representative

—Don't think of passing the store of & Lloyd when in want of dry goods goods, notions, groceries, etc., unless fully determined to go further and worse. All that any one could desire in y and elegance of goods and cheapness may be found at the mammoth store & Lloyd, who know how to win by deserving it.

—For years more than we can think of ey Wolff, the ever obliging clothmerchant, has been doing business in na, and during all that time, we venture to say, he has never failed to supply his mers with honest goods at honest prices principle upon which he still continues as all can find to their profit who buy at his establishment, twelfth street, to the post-office, Altoona.

—A shot from a revolver was fired into Express east at Bolivar station on y evening last, the bullet from which at one of the windows, and after in close proximity to the conductor's crashed through a window on the opposite side of the car. The train was under way at the time, and it was of course ble for any one aboard to see who did ing. Still it is to be hoped that the may be found out.

—It came to us in the stillness of the night the dawn of Wednesday morning's held us in its excruciating grasp as but no, never mind, we didn't intend poetry about it. We merely wished that our old and faithful friend (in), the quinsy, laid us low on Tuesday of last week and kept us low until afternoon of this week, since when been going through the motions of duty, but the effort is nearly all mo-

—"Temperance, the great promoter of constitutional liberty," is the title of a lecture which will be delivered in the Church of the Holy Name, in this place, on Sunday evening, March 26th, by Rev. Michael Murphy, pastor of the Catholic church at Irwin's station, and as the Rev. gentleman is a pleasant talker and a ripe scholar, it is fair to presume that the effort will be one worthy of the cause and of the speaker.

—The question, "Resolved, That war is a greater evil than intemperance," was the subject of discussion at the meeting of St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society on Wednesday evening last, Messrs. E. B. Kittell and Thos. Flick mantaining the affirmative, while J. P. Murphy and Al. Ward did battle for the negative. The arguments on both sides were very strongly and ably presented, but war had to take a back seat in the decision of the judges chosen to decide upon the merits of the debate.

—He stood upon the depot hill and bitter tears he shed; we eyed his make-up fore and aft—his hair and nose were red. He looked the picture of distress—the victim of all woes—and his grief was none the less when he viewed his tattered clothes; for you see he lacked the means to call where clothing cheap and neat is kept, at great Oak Hall, Johnstown, Main steet. S. J. Hess, 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown, is the man to buy from if you want rare bargains in the very best made-up clothing.

—We prepared and had put in type for our last issue a notice of a grand centennial tea party at Wyandotte, Kansas, on Feb. 22d, in which Mrs. Annie Gadd, wife of our esteemed friend, Joe H. Gadd, formerly of Johnstown, had presided on behalf of this good old commonwealth, (the original thirteen States being each represented by a table of its own,) but the quinsy caught us, and as the "boys" couldn't arrange matters in our absence to get the notice in, it appeared —on the galley when we returned to duty.

—To the temperance cause, singular as it may seem, is justly chargable the beautiful black eye just now sported by one of our legal friends, because if St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society had not had a meeting on Wednesday night, he wouldn't have went to it, and if he hadn't went to it his toe wouldn't have come in contact with an obstruction on the way home, nor would the law have been laid down so emphatically nor picked itself up so unceremoniously as it was on that occasion. Hence the black eye.

—For the office of Sheriff we have been authorized to announce the names of Messrs. D. A. Luther, of Carrol township, and R. H. Singer, of Yoder township, both of whom seem determined to play their best cards in the effort to win the game. Mr. Luther is one of the staunchest democrats Northern Cambria can trot out, and is well fitted and has fair claims for the office to which he aspires, while Mr. Singer has a record equally unimpeachable as a good citizen and a consistent democrat. If the convention fails to give us a good candidate it will certainly not be for the want of proper material.

—The consecration of Bishop Tuigg will take place at the Cathedral in Pittsburgh on Sunday morning, March 19th, on which day the priests of the diocese will all be dispensed from saying Mass, in order to afford both clergy and people an opportunity to attend the ceremonies. A special train will be run from Altoona to Pittsburgh and return on that occasion, and as all the cars needed will be furnished at the rate of $84 per car, it is not hard to figure out that about $1.50 for each passenger will pay the round trip between the two cities. Bishop Domenec will be installed Bishop of Allegheny on the afternoon of the same day.

—The new burgess and council recently elected were inducted into office on Wednesday night of last week. They consist of Capt. S. W. Davis, burgess, and Messrs. John A. Blair, E. J. Humphrey, John J. Evans, Alvin Evans, Dwight Jones and J. L. Stough, council—all Republicans except the first and last named as councilmen. After organization the "borough dads" proceeded to fill the several positions under their control, as follows: Solicitor, F. A. Shoemaker, salary $25 per annum; Clerk, T. W. Dick, $40 per year; Weighmaster, G. G. Owens; Street Commissioner, E. W. Humphrey, $1.50 per day—a slight reduction.

—A couple of men from some place east are at present attempting to decoy the wild pigeons in this vicinity into the meshes of two huge nets, but up to present writing their efforts have not been very successful. How they propose to accomplish their purpose we cannot say to a certainty, but as the Johnstown *Tribune* tells of a like experiment in that vicinity, in which tame pigeons, properly trained, are used to decoy their wild brethren into the toils, we presume the method will be the same here. There is certainly a large field to be worked and a huge crop to be gathered, and be the yield great or small, it has the advantage at least of being all *net* gain.

—At Wilmore, on Monday, Joe Wherry, while indulging in one of his pet jamborees, attempted to regulate things, and on being remonstrated with by Mr. P. M. Woleslagle in a style perhaps more forcible than elegant, picked up a stone and struck that gentleman on the head, inflicting a very ugly gash. A warrant for the arrest of Wherry was subsequently issued and placed in the hands of a constable, but in the effort to secure him that officer was forced to throw his prisoner over an embankment, and now the doctors are trying to determine among themselves whether Wherry can be fixed up in as good shape as he was before the scrimmage—and all who know him understand what an excellent shape that was.

* * *

DIVISION OF THE PITTSBURGH (CATHOLIC) DIOCESE—*Consecration of the New Bishop.*—The following official announcement of the division of the Pittsburgh diocese and of the consecration of the Rt. Rev. J. Tuigg, Bishop elect, is taken from *The Catholic* of this week, and of course may be relied on as correct:

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESS.

When we announced the division of the diocese of Pittsburgh and the erection of the new diocese of Allegheny in our issue of the 5th of February, we stated that we did not then know what constituted the boundaries of the diocese of Allegheny. Since the return of Bishop Domenec with the official papers, we have been placed in a position to state that the new See of Allegheny will consist of all that part of Allegheny county lying north of the Allegheny river, down the Ohio to the extreme limit of Allegheny city, thence on a direct line to Butler county, taking in Butler, Armstrong, Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Bedford counties. The diocese of Pittsburgh will consist of all that portion of Allegheny county not mentioned above as part of the See of Allegheny, and Beaver, Lawrence, Washington, Greene, Fayette and Somerset counties.

We are informed that St. Peter's church, Allegheny, has been chosen as the Episcopal Church of the See of Allegheny, and that Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, will be installed there on Sunday evening, the 10th inst.

CONSECRATION OF RT. REV. J. TUIGG.

The consecration of the Right Rev. J. Tuigg, Bishop elect of the diocese of Pittsburg, will take place in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday morning, the 19th inst., at the 10 o'clock service. We are informed that Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, has been selected as consecrator, and Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of Allegheny, and Rt. Rev. T. Mullen, Bishop of Erie, as assistants, and that the consecration sermon will be delivered by the Rt. Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Tuigg was in the city in the early part of this week. He will close his relations with St. John's congregation, Altoona, on Sunday, the 12th inst., when he will bid adieu to the flock over which he has so long presided.

* * *

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS IN PITTSBURGH.—When you next visit Pittsburgh put up at the Shields House. You will never regret it. This house has been refitted and refurnished from top to bottom, and is first-class in all its appointments. The table is supplied with the best the market affords. The price of board per day is only one dollar and fifty cents. Mr. Stahlman, the proprietor, is generally known throughout the western country, particularly to the business public visiting Pittsburgh, as an excellent landlord, and all can rest assured that under his roof strangers will be well cared for. See advertisement in this paper.

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION. A WONDERFUL CURE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y.,

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years with Bronchal trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, *having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days.* In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily, until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite *improved*, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.

P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

* * *

ACCIDENT TO THE LIMITED MAIL.—On Sunday afternoon the limited mail train met with an accident about four miles west of this place, near Warriorsridge station. The train was running at an ordinary rate of speed at the time of the accident, and was rounding a curve when one of the engineers observed a rock lying on the north or right hand track. The stone had just rolled down as the train approached. Quick as possible Keister, the engineer, applied the air brakes, when the engine and tender left (the "bull-nose" pulling out of the front postal car) the north track and shot across to the south track. The engine left the tender standing on the south track, and leaping down a steep embankment of over twenty-five feet, turning over two or three times, injuring Mr. Keister so that he died in about twenty minutes. Mr. Drake, the other engineer, went down the embankment with the engine, and strange to relate received only a few slight injuries. The fireman jumped from the engine before it went over the bank. Mr. Keister's remains were brought to this place, and sent to Harrisburg on the Atlantic express, on Sunday night. He leaves a wife and small family, who reside in that city. The accident caused a detention of a couple hours to the train. Mr. Keister has been in the service of the railroad company some fifteen years, and was deemed one of the most reliable and faithful engineers on the road.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

* * *

THE RUSH HOUSE, PITTSBURGH.—Good Hotels are not numerous in the "Smoky City," and yet it contains one that is second to none in the state. We refer of course to the "Rush House," which has occupied the leading place for almost twenty years under the management of Marker Rush, the present proprietor. This popular House has been thoroughly renovated during the past few weeks, whereby it has been rendered more attractive to strangers than ever before. The walls of the office, bar room and dining-room have been newly painted, and the ceiling kalsomined. The sleeping apartments have been frescoed and newly furnished, and all done in first-class style. Everything has been put in such perfect shape that nothing more could be desired by the most fastidious. The Rush House is kept on the European plan, and guests are charged for what they get, and nothing more. While the accommodations are unsurpassed the rates are moderate. The Rush House is on Liberty street, just opposite the Union Depot, where all trains arrive and depart, and in close proximity to the business center of the city. Our readers are advised to give this excellent house a trial when next visiting Pittsburgh. They will find Mr. Rush a pleasant and accommodating host, the rooms cheerful and pleasant, the table supplied with everything the market affords, good cooks and attentive waiters.

* * *

ANOTHER SAD DEATH ON THE RAILROAD.—Our town was thrown into sadness and excitement last Saturday evening by the sudden and tragic death of a young man named Frank Steele, son of Robert Steele of this place. It seems, that having a brother running on a freight train he jumped upon the train, as it passed up, in front of this office and rode up to the coal wharf, from whence he doubtless intended to accompany his brother to their home. He was in the cabin car, and in backing the train to shift the cars, he observed the switch turned wrong, and the train about to run off the track and run into another train, and on the impulse of the moment, he jumped off on the track and was run over and crushed to death by the cars. Young Steele was aged 17 years, 7 months, and 17 days, was a young man well known and respected. During the recent revivals he had embraced religion and united with the Reformed church. His father was in Altoona at the time of the accident and the shock to the mother must have been terrible. Only a few hours before he had left her, and then to be carried back a mangled corpse is enough to crush a loving heart. Yesterday his remains were followed to the depot by a large concourse of people, from whence they were taken to Altoona for burial—over a hundred of our citizens accompanying the bereaved parents to that place in two cars which the R. R. Co. had provided for the purpose, the father being in the employ of the company.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

* * *

AT HOME.—We clip the following from the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, of February 28th: Mr. T. D. Evans, Architect, has just returned from Europe, where he has been for some time examining the more modern style of architecture, and is now prepared to meet all those who contemplate building this summer. We speak for Mr. Evans a liberal share of your patronage, as we know he stands in the front rank of Architects in this country. He can be found at No. 56 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

* * *

Dr. Finney's Compound Syrup of Buchu is guaranteed to cure Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, painful or suppressed urination so frequent in old age, painful or suppressed menstruation, *leucorrhœa* or whites, gravel, gleet, stricture, bloody discharges, Bright's disease, brickdust deposits, dropsy, pain in the back or side, sick headache, pimples, blotches and eruptions on the face, and all diseases of a specific or constitutional nature, regardless of duration, age or sex. Compound Syrup of Buchu is a positive and radical cure. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg.

LADIES INTERESTED.—Madame Labonde, fashionable dressmaker, from Paris, who has given great satisfaction to the ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities in the art of dress-making, is prepared to execute all orders in the line. See her advertisement in this paper.

Our Puzzle Department.

CRESSEY STATION, Merced Co., Cal.,
Feb. 29, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—The answers to my questions, and indeed to all the questions in your "Puzzle Department," are so much at variance, that I am impelled to write a longer letter than usual.

First, then, in regard to the two gang plows, it is evident that the last half of the last round is a straight drive for both teams, as there could be no inducement for either team to turn around, all the ground being plowed; hence there is one-fourth of a rod lost by the first or leading team.

Second, in regard to the chalk mark on the felloe of a carriage wheel, it is evident that the chalk mark will travel farther than the carriage, as the former moves in a curved line while the carriage moves in a direct line. Take a piece of pliable wire and make a circle thirteen inches in diameter, then press it into an ellipse, making one diameter, sixteen feet and a half, and the semi-circumference of that ellipse will be the line of direction for the chalk mark. Allow a foot for an inch and you will have the distance in feet which the chalk mark travels while the carriage goes forward sixteen and a half feet, or one turn of a wheel five feet in diameter. Of course I am leaving out the fractions in this illustration. The moon makes a similar curve as it revolves around the earth, while the earth, like the carriage, moves directly onward in its orbit. It is obvious that the moon travels farther than the earth, as it goes thirteen times round it while the earth makes one annual revolution.

Third, as to plowing 240 acres in twelve days and 20 acres a day, "Loretto" gave the correct answers, but I wanted the question solved by arithmetic. I do not understand "A. D. H.'s" solution. He must have got the wrong data.

Fourth, in reference to the *moon* question, A. D. H. is nearly correct if the man was weighed with a *spring balance*, or if weighed by a scale or lever balance, or by steelyards, he would weigh just 180 lbs., because the moon's attraction in that case acts on two points—on the man and on the weight on the opposite balance—with equal force. Say, for instance, that on the earth you have a 180 lbs. metal weight on one scale and a 180 lb. man on the other; then remove the whole machinery to the moon, and its attraction, which pulls only 1-60 as hard on the man, pulls only 1-60 as hard on the weight opposite; therefore they would balance each other and the man would still weigh 180 lbs. Yet, if he could jump four feet high on the earth, he would be so light on the moon that he could jump two hundred and forty feet high.

Fifth. I gave the orphans' school question to make people think what it costs to educate now compared with what it did to educate orphans of Revolutionary times, or 18⅔ times. It cost about thirty dollars to educate the orphans (each one) of the Revolutionary war. My father only spent thirty dollars on me, and my education shows it.

Sixth. The deer question affords a good illustration, showing that in proportion the product of the means equals the product of the extremes, which is not universally understood, as I notice a difference of results in the solutions given. I think there was a *point* in every question I proposed; but in order to be more pointed, I propose the following:

1st. What is the average increase in the length of a day, from Dec. 21 to June 21, in latitude 55 degrees north?

2d. What is the length of a degree of longitude, in 55 degrees north latitude, given in statute miles?

These two are to be solved without the use of the casine or any function of the circle.

3d. How far does the moon travel in space while the earth goes once around its orbit, the distance of the earth from the sun being 95,000,000 miles, and the distance of the moon being 240 thousand miles from the earth, and omitting correction of errors, for obliquity of orbits and attraction of other bodies?

4th. A.'s money, with one-half of B.'s and C.'s, makes $100. B.'s money, with one-third of A.'s and C.'s, makes $100. C.'s money, with one-fourth of A.'s and B.'s, make $100. How much money has each?

5th. If the grass on 10 acres, together with what grows thereon, will feed 5 horses 8 months, how many acres of grass together with what grows thereon will feed 40 horses 4 months?

6th. One stick is three inches square and 1 foot long; another is 2 inches square and 1 foot long, and the third is a turned stick 3 inches in diameter and 1 foot long. Wanted to know where to cut said sticks, so that each shall contain the same number of solid inches.

7th. If we pay 103 million dollars interest in gold, and the mines produce only 63 millions in gold annually, how long before we can resume specie payments?

ROB ROY.

—

MARCH 6, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—That "*everlasting trapezoidal question*" must have annoyed A. D. H. very much. He imagines it will have a "quietus" now. It *had* a *quietus* for some weeks in the outside world, but with him it must have been a source of great trouble—"pending innumerable hypothenuses of small angles"—(innumerable defined moons, a number that cannot be counted), and what does he discover as the result? He discovers that he has been mistaken. He discovers that the line dividing the trapezoid into two equal parts was shorter than the diagonal line; but had contended before that the dividing line was longer than the diagonal. This line, common to both fields, was the one in dispute, he making it longer than the diagonal line and "Loretto" making it shorter. He made the diagonal 17.97 rods and the dividing line 98.8; and now, after his countless "hypothenuses," etc., he makes it 97.45—admitting by his own work that he had been in error. Assuredly his quotation of the "Village Master" from Goldsmith is applicable to him in this case and not to "Loretto." And if your readers will examine the file of the FREEMAN for a few weeks back, they will sustain this opinion. I did concede that A. D. H. was an *expert* at solving problems, but I did not and *do not* consider him an exception to the general rule—namely, that any man is liable to mistakes. And it is *honorable* to acknowledge them when made known to him.

As another instance that A. D. H. is not an exception to said rule, he has failed to solve the kettle enlarged problem, and according to the method laid down by him for solving it, he will have to find a *great* number of "hypothenuses of small angles" before he will solve it correctly. It is true, similar solids are to each other in the triplicate rates of their homologous sides, diameters or circumferences, but A. D. H. ought to know that his kettle and the kettle enlarged, as required, are not similar figures or solids.

LORETTO.

P. S. The above remarks have not been made for the purpose of giving any offence to A. D. H., but to show that we are all liable to mistakes, and that he is not an exception. And as he is ever ready and willing to comment on the mistakes of others, he should be willing to allow others the same privilege. I may hereafter make some remarks on his cubical box and plank problem.

—

CHEST SPRINGS, March 6, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—"Loretto" was much mistaken respecting the dimensions of E. F. M.'s tank. The true length is 12 feet, width 8 feet, and height 6 feet.

I will stand to my solution of Hans Snits' first problem. When a thing is right it can't be more so. By the way, as Hans Snits found the problems all so easily solved, why did he not show us that he could solve them easily? (That is a conundrum). "Assertion is no proof." The proof of the assertion is what we want.

E. F. M. opens with a grand cannonade and we were lying low, waiting for a big bomb to fall in our camp, when, behold! it turned out but a squib. I suppose the tears ran up his cheeks about that grindstone.

After all, the four little corners which I omitted were of no use to any one.

Yours, in haste, A. D. H.

The Currency Question.

MEMORIAL OF THE BOARD OF TRADE OF NEW YORK CITY TO CONGRESS—RETROSPECT—THE CURRENCY QUESTION AND THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN—CONCLUSION

(FIFTH PAPER.)

DEAR FREEMAN—In the preceding numbers I endeavored to show the fallacy of the *specie basis* idea, and the iniquity of the legislation of Congress on the finances of the nation; and the protests of the leading business men and philanthropists of the country, the latest but not the least of which is the Memorial of the Board of Trade to Congress, demanding the repeal of the "Sherman" bill, and that Congress hereafter shall not legislate on the resumption of specie payments. The Board of Trade is composed of the leading business men of New York, among whom are many bullionists; nevertheless the memorialists say that if this bill be not repealed it will lead to another panic greater than the first, and that so long as it stands on the Statute Book it will prevent the restoration of confidence and the stability of trade. They further assent that if the currency was left as it was before the passage of the said bill it would accommodate itself to the exigencies of the times by the natural laws of trade.

RETROSPECTIVE.

I heretofore asserted that there was not, and is not gold sufficient for a basis of currency and that the greenback is to be preferred for business transactions on account of its superior utility. If the greenback will buy the necessaries of life is it not as useful to the laborer as gold? If it will pay operatives, buy raw material, etc., is it not to the manufacturer equal to specie? If accepted as a medium in the transaction of business, in the purchase of property, in the payment of debts and taxes and duties to the Government, is it not the equivalent of coin, provided it is at par with gold? Certainly it is. And it possesses this other advantage over coin that the supply of material is inexhaustible. Suppose, for sake of argument, the Black Hills to be a solid mass of gold, the amount of labor necessary to produce a sufficient quantity of bullions from which to make a metallic currency adequate to the demands of trade would be of greater loss to the industries of the country than the supposed superiority of gold could compensate. If paper receives the same credit, it is to all intents and purposes as good as specie. All it needs is the credit of the Government, and the promise of the Government to receive it in payment of all debts, and a sufficient quantity, and it will fill the bill. It is not necessary, as it is not possible, that it should have a specie basis at all. If it pays debts to Government and passes from man to man as a full *legal tender*, that is all is required. With a specie basis foreign traders would sell us their commodities for greenbacks, then demand specie payment, and put our gold where it would do most good, whereas, with greenbacks a full legal tender they would be willing to sell us their goods for our greenbacks and then they would give us back our money in return for our products, and thus we would be enabled to get the balance of trade in our favor instead of having it against us as it now is. But, enough of this. All of your readers who have read the speeches, letters and so forth of Hon. Moses Field, of Pennsylvania, Judge Wm. D. Kelley, Wendell Phillips, Peter Cooper, Gen. B. F. Butler, Patrick Ford, (Ed. "Irish World,") and De Alnge Deoyr —the most noted champions of the Greenback Ide—will need no further elucidation.

The Presidential Issue of 1876.—From present indications there is hardly a doubt that the Republican National Convention will adopt a *Hard Money* platform. Then the Democratic Party is composed of two powerful factions—the Greenback Party and the so-called Reformed Tammany Democracy of the East. Old Tammany, under Boss Tweed, gave us Seymour instead of a more powerful man, Pendleton, for our presidential candidate in '68; and now Reformed Tammany, under Boss Kelley, in nothing reformed but in name, would like to foist some other weak-kneed, hard money, Democrat, such as Sam'l J. Tilden for instance, upon us, in the interest of the Gold Ring, and waive all issue with the Republican party on the currency. Here, then, is where the initiatory fight will begin, and it will be a fierce struggle. Tammany will defeat the Greenback Party of the West and South if trickery and gold can do it. But it is by no means certain that Tammany will succeed in its nefarious scheme. The Greenback Party under Wm. Allen, in Ohio, last fall, made a gallant fight, and though nominally defeated was not routed, but is still as defiant as ever, and will be to Tilden and his followers in the Democratic National Convention a Nemesis of retribution for the aid and comfort they gave Hayes and his bosses in Ohio.

If the Greenback party nominates its candidate we may reasonably hope for success in the coming campaign; but if the Tammany faction is victorious in the convention, success will not attend its banners. Neither is it a desideration to be wished for. In that event there will probably be three parties in the field. Of course Tammany will try to whip into its ranks the Democracy of the country by means of its *little* politicians and the subservient Democratic press, but it is a question if such a thing can now be done. The bone and sinew of the country, the manufacturers, merchants, artisans, farmers and laborers appear to be awake to the importance of the question and determined to do and dare for their rights as freemen and citizens of a great Republic, and not as slaves of a foreign Bondocracy and its auxiliary Specie Basis clique in this country.

Thankful to your readers for their patience and requesting them to give the subject I have so feebly and hurriedly endeavored to treat their earnest attention, and to the editor of the FREEMAN for his cordiality in publishing the foregoing papers, I will for the present bring this correspondence to a close.

Yours, truly, J. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRIST MILL, SAW MILL, AND COAL BANK FOR SALE.

The undersigned will either sell or exchange for town property his mill property at Lilly's station, P. R. R., which consists of 12½ acres of land, a portion of it well timbered. A never-failing stream of water. Grist mill and saw mill in good running order. Coal bank, four and one-half foot vein. A substantial dwelling house with eleven apartments, and four small tenement houses, with necessary outbuildings. Spring-house and fountain water at the dwelling, and a good fruit orchard on the premises. Will sell together or divide to suit purchasers. Address

JAMES CONRAD,
1t.* Hemlock P. O., Cambria Co., Pa.

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POSITIVELY CURED.
The worst cases of the longest standing, by using
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IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS,
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KINGS COUNTY REFINERY,
101 Wall St. New York.
Having reorganized with improved machinery, is prepared to offer, through the leading wholesale grocers (who will send samples on application), its celebrated
STANDARD MAPLE DRIPS SYRUP.

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 100 styles. Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Stationery Packages in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 Envelopes, golden Pen, Penholder, Pencil, Patent Yard Measure, and a piece Jewelry. Single package, with pair of elegant Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons, post-paid, 25 cts.; 5 for $1.00. This package has been examined by the publisher of the Cambria Freeman and found as represented—worth the money. Watches given away to all agents. Circulars free.
BRIDE & CO., 765 Broadway, New York.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

Agents WANTED! Medals and Diplomas Awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES! 1,800 Illustrations. Address for new circulars, A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 Arch St., Phila.

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DE PARIS,
No. 16 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WILL REMOVE APRIL 1, 1876, TO
No. 29 Ninth Street.
Respectfully solicits your orders for dressmaking. Perfection in cutting and fitting.
Paris Fashion Papers containing the latest styles and fashions received regularly.
March 10, 1876. 3m.

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ARCHITECT!
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE.
[3-10.-3m.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

Boyd & Gamble,
ARCHITECTS
And Superintendents!
Germania Bank Building,
Corner Wood and Diamond Sts.,
[2-3.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [1y.]

SHIELDS HOUSE,
FORMERLY "RED LION,"
W. H. STAHLMAN,
—SUCCESSOR TO—
STAHLMAN & McCOY,
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No. 7 SIXTH STREET,
Near Suspension Bridge, PITTSBURGH, PA.
THOROUGHLY RENOVATED,
And can be reached from all points by STREET CARS.
THE DINING ROOM
HAS BEEN NEWLY REFITTED IN EVERY DETAIL.
THE TABLE IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH THE VERY BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.
[3-10] RATES, $1.50 PER DAY. [3m.]

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend Expon.*, *Al. Vend Expon.*, *Levari Facias* and *Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 27th day of MARCH, 1876, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of John Brotherline, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of R. Hewitt, James Condron, Louder & Co., and others, containing about 700 acres, unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jas. Swires and Anthony Swires.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Jas. E. Neason, of, in and to apiece or parcel of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Neason, heirs of Thomas Adams, dec'd, and others, containing 75 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared, having thereon erected a two story log house and log stable, now in the occupancy of James E. Neason. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of E. R. Dunegan.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Tobias Barnes, of, in and to a piece or lot of ground situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on township road, and adjoining lot of Martin & Co. on the one side, John Gillespie on the other side, and extending back to lot of John Noel, having thereon erected a two story plank house and plank stable, in the occupancy of Tobias Barnes. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Martin & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of E. McGlade, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Joseph Wright, Joshua Roblet, G. W. Kerby, and others, containing 50 acres, unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Levi Ream.

ALSO, all the right title and interest of James J. Kaylor, executor of Edward A. Burk, who was the executor of Susan Burk, deceased, with notice to John Burk, tenant in possession, to wit: "All the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Washington township, Cambria county, and State of Pennsylvania, on the headwaters of the Conemaugh, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the township road; thence south 13 degrees east along said road, and of John McGough 159 perches, to a walnut; thence south 40 degrees, west 52 perches, to a stone; thence north 63 degrees, west 132 perches, to a post; thence north 17 degrees, east 86 perches, to a birch; thence north 9 degrees, west 7½ perches to a post; thence south 51 degrees, east 90 and 2, to a post; thence north 42 degrees, east 51 perches, to the place of beginning—containing 124 acres and 58 perches, neat measure—the same being part of two tracts of land warranted in the names of Edward Berneil and William Spade, being the same land which on the first day of March, A. D. 1859, was conveyed to Susan Burk by Robert Burgoon." Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Joseph Burgoon, executor of the last will and testament of Robert Burgoon, dec'd.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Thomas Cathcart, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Fight, Jacob Keith, and others, containing 35 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared, having thereon erected a one story log house and log stable, now in the occupancy of Thomas Cathcart. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Samuel Butler.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Martin Seymore, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Peter Hoover, John Davis, and others, containing 40 acres, more or less, about 45 acres cleared, having thereon erected a one and a half story log house and log stable, now in the occupancy of Martin Seymore. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. A. Barker & Son.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Catharine Baker, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of William Weakland, Samuel Weakland, Joseph Yohner, and others, containing 10 acres, more or less, about 9 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Joseph Yahner. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Schmidt & Friday.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Chas. H. Stitzel, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Joseph Davis, John Ely, John Allis and others, containing 3 acres, more or less, all cleared having thereon erected a one and a half story plank house and board stable, in the occupancy of Charles Stitzel. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Henry Hopple.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of R. C. Christy, of, in and to one-fourth lot of ground situate in the West Ward of Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, Pa., bounded on the north by lot of Martin Ward, on the east by an alley, and on the west by an alley, having thereon erected a two story frame house, in the occupancy of D. M. Chute. *Also*, all the right, title and interest of R. C. Christy, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the West Ward, Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, fronting on Julia Ann street and adjoining lot of E. J. Mills on the south, lot of Mrs. McCann on the east, and Horner street on the north, having thereon erected a double cottage dwelling house, in the occupancy of H. A. McPike and A. Y. Jones. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Collins, Johnston & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of F. P. Tierney, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Fronting 122 feet on Lloyd street, extending back 132 feet to lots of Isaac Evans and Wm. Mills, Jr., bounded on the east by an alley and on the west by West street, having thereon erected a two story frame house, plank stable and carriage house, in the occupancy of W. J. Crouse. *Also*, all the right, title and interest of F. P. Tierney, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, adjoining land of Stephen Lloyd on the east, "easy pike" on the south, and Barker on the west, containing about 11 acres, all fenced. *Also*, all the right, title and interest of F. P. Tierney, of, in and to a piece or lot of ground situate in the West Ward of Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Centre street on the east, an alley on the north, lot of Collins on the west, and an office now occupied by H. Kinkead, Esq., on the south having thereon erected an office building, containing two rooms, and known as the northern office in Collonade Row, now in the occupancy of Joseph Weiser. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of William M. Lloyd, doing business as Lloyd & Co., endorsees of John Furguson, now for use of Thomas Davis, Geo. Huntley, F. H. Barker, A. A. Barker and J. A. Moore.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Philip Hertzog, of, in and to a piece or lot of ground situate in Loretto borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on St. Mary's street and extending back to an alley, adjoining lots of F. X Haid on the south and Col. T. H. Shields on the north, having thereon erected a one story frame house, in the occupancy of Philip Hartzog, and a two story plank house, in the occupancy of Mary McDermitt. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Philip Malen.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Thomas Thompson, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Barr township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of James Thompson, F. A. Shoemaker, and others, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared, having thereon erected a one and a half story plank house, in the occupancy of Thomas Thompson. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of T. H. Cresswell & Son.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Archibald Farrell, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of John Bearer, Jr., Philip Gray, and others, containing 139 acres, more or less, about 45 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and log barn, now in the occupancy of Archibald Farrell, and a one story plank house and log stable, in the occupancy of Mary Ann Peach. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Daniel Fry.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds upon confirmation of the Deed.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, March 6, 1876.-3t.

ADVERTISING
in RELIGIOUS AND AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES HALF PRICE. For information, address
Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, NEW YORK.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Levari Facias*, *Fi. Fa.* and *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Mansion House in the Third Ward, Johnstown Bor., on SATURDAY, MARCH 25, A. D. 1876, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of John Herdman, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Cooperstale borough, Cambria county, Penn'a, fronting on Main street, having alley on the one side and adjoining lot of J. Marsh on the other side, and running back to an alley, having thereon erected a two story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of John Herdman. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Samuel Masters.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Nathaniel Marshall, of, in, and to a lot of ground situate in Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Penn'a, fronting on Haynes street, having an alley on the one side and lot of Valentine Fry on the other side, and extending back to an alley, having thereon a two story brick house and a frame stable, now in the occupancy of David Clossin and John Eberly. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Peter Rhoads, now for use of C. B. Ellis.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John H. Kimmel, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Penn'a, fronting on Haynes street, having an alley on the one side and lot of Valentine Fry on the other side, and running back to an alley, having thereon erected a two story brick house, and frame stable, now in the occupancy of David Clossin. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Peter Rhoades, now for use of C. B. Ellis.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Peter Litzell and Washington Stonebreaker, of, in and to a lot or piece of ground situate in the 5th ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Penn'a, fronting on Somerset street and adjoining lot of Casper Hertzberger on the one side and lot of Copeland's heirs on the other side, and extending back to Stony Creek, having thereon erected a large wagon-making shop, including blacksmith shop, paint shop, trimming shop, etc., now in the occupancy of Washington Stonebreaker. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of N. G. Olds & Son and J. G. Rouse & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Porter, of, in and to a piece or square of ground situate in the 3rd Ward of Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Penn'a, bounded by Washington street, Clinton street and Portage street, and running back to an alley, having thereon erected a one story plank store house, not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Joseph Rankin.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of George W. Reed in the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Johnstown, county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, fronting three perches on the south-west side of Napoleon street and extending back one hundred and fifty feet to an alley; said lot being marked and known on the plan of lots laid out by the heirs of John Dibert, deceased, by the number (40), bounded on the one side by lot number (39) and on the other side by an alley, being the same lot of ground which John Frederick and wife, by deed dated September 29, 1871, and recorded in the Recording office of Cambria county, in Record Book, volume 34, page 424, conveyed in fee to the said George W. Reed as by said recited deed, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, together with the appurtenances. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Johnstown Building and Loan Association.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Robert P. Robinson and Mary Jane Robinson, his wife, in the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot of ground situate, lying and being in that portion of the Borough of Johnstown known as Kernville, beginning at Haynes street and Division alley corner; thence along Haynes street 50 feet to corner of lot number one; thence along said lot 209 feet to Swamp alley; thence along said alley 5¾ feet to Division alley; thence along Division alley 203¼ feet to the place of beginning—being the same lot which Reuben Haynes and wife, by deed dated April 21, 1867, and recorded in Recorder's office in record of Cambria county, in volume 15, page 692, etc., conveyed to Mary Jane Robinson, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Johnstown Building and Loan Association.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of William J. Headrick in the following described real estate, to wit: All the undivided nine-tenths of a certain tract of land situate in the township of Tayler, in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hickory; thence south 51¼ degrees, east 137 perches, to a white oak at line of Daniel Goughnour; thence north 69 degrees, east 70 perches, to a post; thence north 3 degrees, west 159 perches, to a post at line of Samuel Goughnour; thence north 80 degrees, west 35 perches, to a post; thence south 69 degrees, west 94 perches, to a post; thence south 26 degrees, west 30 perches and 18 links, to a post; thence south 52 degrees, west 37 perches, to a hickory at place of beginning—containing 134 acres and 38 perches, with the appurtenances.

ALSO, all that certain lot of ground situate at or near the borough of East Conemaugh, in what was called the town of Sylvania, in Cambria county aforesaid, and marked and known on the plan of said town as Lot No. 7, fronting on Rail Road street, being four rods wide and twelve rods deep, with the appurtenances and hereditiments. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Johnstown Savings Bank.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds upon confirmation of the Deed.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, March 6, 1876.

LICENSE NOTICE.—Petitions for Tavern and Eating House Licenses have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county by the following named persons, and will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county at March Sessions, 1876:

TAVERN LICENSE.

Allegheny Twp.—A. J. Christy.
Barr Twp.—Nicholas Lambour, Ernest Vogle.
Carrolltown Boro.—Lawrence Schroth, Paul Ellwanger, Edward L. Binder, Andrew H. Haug.
Cambria Boro.—Peter Sarlouis, George Aigner, Ann Mary Kratz, Henry Gore, John H. Gallagher, Elizabeth McDonald, Peter Haugney, Bernard Fitzpatrick, Edward Howe, Conrad Meyer.
Conemaugh Boro.—Jos. Mensor, Pius Klug, John Widman, 1st Ward; Joseph Daily, Michael Tooney, 2d Ward.
East Conemaugh Boro.—Leonard Kist, David Fatoon.
Chest Springs Boro.—John Crouse.
Croyle Twp.—Peter Brown.
Chest Twp., at St. Boniface.—Thomas Ott.
Ebensburg Boro.—Henry Foster, John A. Blair, John Fitzharris, Michael Laterner, Martin Rist, West Ward; L. H. Linton, East Ward.
Franklin Boro.—Peter Kubritz.
Gallitzin Boro.—Albert Sender, Samuel A. Criste.
Gallitzin Twp.—Patrick O'Dowd, Anthony McCue.
Johnstown Boro.—Conrad Raab, John V. Shaffer, E. M. Willower, John Raab, Lawrence Reich, Elizabeth Kohler, John Garhart, Henry Blitzer & Louis C. Lambert, John Coad, Philip Falties, Mich. Finegan, P. O. Connell, Thos. S. Davis, John M'Dermott, John Sniffhour, 2d Ward; Henry Venait, Charles Zimmerman, George Shaffer, John Fritz, Charles Kast, Jos. Shoemaker, Joseph Boxler, Angus Danges, George Raab, John Karr, Philip Hertzinger, Louis Leitenberger, Thos. H. Heist & Chas. Kropp, D.W. Harshberger, John M. King, Adam Biershark, 3d Ward; John A. Stemmer, Allen Pfeiffer, Oscar Graffe, Henry Hausman, W. H. Thompson, 4th Ward; August Weigand, 5th Ward; Henry Shaffer, 6th Ward.
Loretto Boro.—Florian Bangle, F. X. Haid.
Millville Boro.—Joseph Fieldhouse, Mrs. M. Grady, Frederick Schwalerer, Bernard James, Richard Dowling, 1st Ward; Bridget McDermitt, Ann Dailey, 2d Ward.
Richland Twp.—Echart Maizl, Bernard Ness, John Tees.
Summitville Bor.—Christian Reich, John W. Gillespie.
Washington Twp.—Jacob S. Kiel, Michael C. Bradley, Margaret Helle, Geo. W. Mullin, Jacob Brindle.
Wilmore Boro.—George Wenderoth, Joseph Horner.
Yoder Twp.—Jacob Roehm.

QUART LICENSE.

Johnstown, 3d Ward.—John Ludwig, P. S. Fisher & Co., Henry Frits & Co.

EATING HOUSE LICENSE.

Carrolltown Boro.—Henry Blum, Julius Stich.
Washington Twp.—Geo. J. Schwaderer, Wm. Flinn, Mark B. McLaughlin.
Wilmore Boro.—John Schroth, P. F. Kirby.
Johnstown, 4th Ward.—Jacob Fend, Christian Kunkel.

D. McCOLGAN Clerk Q. S.
Office Clerk of Q. S., Ebensburg, Feb. 23, 1876.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!
120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Present rate of interest, six per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference perfect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts granted. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank, sent to any address desired.

TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. B. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, T. H. Lapsley, Daniel McLaughlin, D. J. Morrell, James McMillen, James Morley, Lewis Plitt, H. A. Boggs, Conrad Suppes, George T. Swank, and W. W. Walters.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.
CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-3,'75.-1y.]

A Savant Makes and Hatches an Egg Artificially.

The annexed account of a wonderful discovery recently made in Germany is condensed from an article in a late number of a German paper, the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. The editor, in his introductory, remarks: "It is with no ordinary feeling we sit down to make public the astonishing facts which follow, well knowing, at first, we shall but excite the smiles of the incredulous; yet, as an independent journalist, we feel it our duty to lay before the public such matters of fact as may come within the scope of our own observation, and others may draw such conclusions from them as they may see fit.

"Some years since," he continues, "the whole world was thrown into a fever of excitement by the announcement that Mr. Cross, an Englishman, had read before the Royal Electrical Society of London, a memoir in which he detailed a process by which he had succeeded in calling into life, by means of voltaic electricity, a minute insect of the *acri* species. The substance from which these insects were revived or created was the *salicate of potassium*, a perfect colorless or transparent liquid. Mr. Cross's experiment, were subsequently tried by Mr. Walker, Secretary to the Society, with entire success, and with every precaution asto the introduction of any foriegn substance that might contain the eggs of these insects. He was also equally successful when the experiment was conducted in an atmosphere of pure oxygen gas. These experiments have been certified to by the most respectable authority; and yet there are persons obstinate and ignorant enough to deny the possibility of the production of life from the substance of flint.

"As what we are about to mention is of a similar nature, we expect that the same class of persons will be incredulous as to the truth of our statement. But 'Truth is mighty and must prevail,' and we trust soon to give ocular demonstration of the facts detailed." We shall not follow the language of the paper, but give a brief outline of the facts recorded. It seems that for more than fourteen years Prof. Genifling, of Bruenbergh, a man well known to the literary and scientific world, has had his attention directed to the production of animal life by means of galvanism. This was a daring thought; but the professor, with the zeal and devotion worthy of the old alchemists in whose footsteps he was following, persevered against obstacles that would have discouraged any man less sanguine than himself and, at last, has had the satisfaction of seeing his patient labors crowned with a success that will place his name in the foremost rank of that galaxy of bright stars who preceded him in the field of discovery. The professor's first experiment was to hatch chickens from the egg by the employment of artificial heat, after the manner of the Egyptians. In this he was entirely successful, and perfected a simple and compact apparatus to maintain by means of hot water an equal temperature for any period of time. This being accomplished, he turned his attention to the production of the egg; but, after innumerable experiments during a period of ten years, the details of which would fill a volume, he succeeded in making correct analysis of an egg. One step was accomplished; but the most difficult was yet to be taken—the mysterious combination of the elements so as to form a compound similar to the natural article. Encouraged by his success the professor set about his almost hopeless task with a determination to surmount every obstacle. He felt satisfied that it was only by means of galvanism that his object could be accomplished; and he directed all his energies to the construction of a battery of constant, equal and moderate power. After trying nearly every kind of battery in use, he had almost begun to despair, when by accident he learned that a constant battery of moderate power had been constructed in England by placing a plate of zinc and a plate of copper in an ordinary flower pot, and keeping the earth moistened with ammonia. He immediately constructed such an one. After various modifications he succeeded in adapting it to his purpose; and had the satisfaction, after nearly fourteen years of almost constant experiment, of seeing his labors crowned with success, and producing from cements a substance similar in all respects to an egg. Now came the exciting period of his labors, to see whether this artificially formed egg could be hatched by heat. He placed it in his hatching-oven, and watched it through a glass door almost constantly, scarcely taking time to eat or sleep, until he saw the success of his grand experiment. Day after day he watched with patient assiduity the consummation of his darling scheme, and at last had the satisfaction of witnessing the consummation of his hopes. On the twentieth day after placing the egg in the oven a small hole was observed in one side of it, and shortly after the bill of a bird was thrust through. The professor was almost wild with delight, and several times was on the point of breaking the egg to see what kind of a bird he was going to have. He restrained himself, however, and next morning had the satisfaction of finding in the receiver a live bird of some unknown species, perfect in its anatomy, but, strange to say, entirely without feathers. "This most astonishing result," remarks the paper from which we quote, "has almost upset our previous notions of natural philosophy and governing laws of animal organism. As we gazed upon the featherless bird, hopping about and feeding on the seeds given it, we began to doubt the reality of our own existence or that of anything about us!" The professor, urged on by his success, has set about another analysis, and has no doubt of being able to produce perfect birds of every known species. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the next day remarks that the whole city is electrified with the development.

CALIFORNIA!!

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the **WEST** and **NORTH-WEST**, and, with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between *Chicago* and all points in *Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California,* and the *Western Territories.* Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in *Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia.* Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

Is the short line for *Northern Wisconsin* and *Minnesota* and for *Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth*, and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for *Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm*, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for *Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock* and the *Lake Superior Country.* Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for *Elgin, Rockford, Freeport*, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line.

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through *Evanston, Lake Forrest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha*, to *Milwaukee.*

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on the night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices: 62 Clark St., under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

January 28, 1876.-1y.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. JAS. P. MURPHY, Cashier.

Nov. 19, 1875.-tf.

JOHN DIBERT............JOHN D. ROBERTS.

John Dibert & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Main and Franklin Sts.,

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.

Accounts of Merchants and other business people solicited. Drafts negotiable in all parts of the country for sale. Money Loaned and Collections Made. Interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum allowed on Time Deposits.

Savings Deposits Books issued, and Interest Compounded Semi-annually when desired.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Sept. 10, 1875.-6m.

Mrs. M. MOORE,

325 Penn Avenue, near 10th St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To the Ladies!

I am just in receipt of a large invoice of

MOST ELEGANT GOODS!

which will be closed out at great bargains and at one-half their real value. In part as follows:

French Garments,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

SHADED VELVET DRESSES,

ELEGANT SILK CLOAKS,

lined with the finest furs; Palorene Saques, new style Cloth Cloaks, Overdresses, Neck Scarfs, black and white Damasse Camel's Hair Costumes, Sicillienne Jackets, Hats and Bonnets, and a large invoice of Seal Skin Saques, Muffs and Boas; also a magnificent assortment of Real Lace Flouncings.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 18, 1876.-7m.

FIRST PRIZE AT VIENNA EXPOSITION, 1873.

W. H. ROSENSTEEL,

Manufacturer of superior

Union Crop LEATHER,

AND DEALER IN

BARK, HIDES, AND PLASTERERS' HAIR,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

4,000 cords of Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. Cash paid on delivery at the Tannery.

Jan. 7, 1876.-1y.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING —The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. 6-1.-71.]

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

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STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.........JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE!

AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞ All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13,'74.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,

Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASSWARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED of all kind,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, ETC.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞

Andrew Moses,

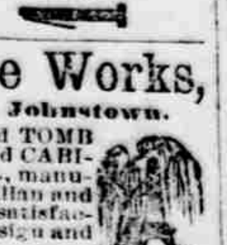
TAILOR AND DRAPER,

4 CLINTON STREET 4

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Parke's Marble Works,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.



MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on second floor of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

EYELESS FISH THAT LIVE IN HOT WATER.—A most singular discovery was yesterday made in the Savage mine. This is the finding of living fish in the water now flooding both the Savage and Hale and Norcross mines. The fish found were five in number, and were yesterday afternoon hoisted up the incline in the large iron hoisting tank and dumped into the pump tank at the bottom of the vertical shaft. The fishes are eyeless, and are only about three or four inches in length They are blood red in color.

The temperature of the water in which they are found is 128 degrees Fahrenheit—almost scalding hot.—When the fish were taken out of the hot water in which they are found, and placed in a bucket of cold water, for the purpose of being brought to the surface, they died almost instantly. The cold water at once chilled their life blood.

In appearance these subterranean members of the finny tribe somewhat resemble gold fish. They seem lively and sportive enough while in their native hot water, notwithstanding the fact that they have no eyes nor even the rudiments of eyes. The water by which the mines are flooded broke in at a depth of 3,200 feet in a drift that was being pushed to the northward in the Savage. It rose in the mine—also in the Hale and Norcross, the two mines being connected—to the height of 400 feet; that is, up to the 1,800 foot level. This would seem to prove that a subterranean reservoir or lake has been tapped, and from this lake doubtless came the fish hoisted from the mine last evening.

Eyeless fishes are frequently found in the lakes of large caves, but we have never before heard of their existence in either surface or subtereanean water the temperature of which was so high as is the water in these mines. The lower workings of the Savage mine are far below the bed of the Carson river, below the bottom of the Washoe lake —below any water running or standing anywhere within a distance of ten miles of the mine.—*Territorial.*

* * *

BURYING APPLES.—Some of our readers are familiar with the method of keeping apples by burying in heaps out-of-doors, and covering with straw and then earth. A modification is described in a late French journal, which appears to be a great improvement. A spot of ground is selected under evergreen trees, and in a sheltered place. The fruit is placed in a conical heap and covered with dry leaves. A constant supply of heat comes up from the earth on which the fruit rests. The depth of leaves must be according to the severity of the climate, and to the amount of shelter afforded by the evergreen trees. With fair shelter, we think a foot of leaves would be ample protection in the Northern States. The French account says there must be twice the bulk of leaves as of fruit, but this is too indefinite, without stating the size of the heap. In our forests, with a thin layer of leaves, the earth scarcely freezes, and many half hardy green house plants might be wintered in dense woods. An equal protection is afforded by a heavy mass of evergreen boughs and sheltered from winds. Fruit thus kept maintains a remarkable freshness. This mode is said to have been suggested by seeing pears and apples accidentally covered by the leaves which fell on them under the trees.—*Country Gentleman.*

* * *

A BIRD'S NEST.—There is a pretty nest in the museum of Brown University, which shows what wisdom God can give to a little bird.

The nest was hung by strings, so the babies would be rocked to sleep by every breeze. But as they grew heavier the mother bird found that her twig was too weak. So she looked about until she found a stout cord. This she wove around the nest, and then hung it up to a strong limb overhead. This steadied it and made all safe.

Some little swallows once built a nest against a lime kiln. But the wall was so warm that the clay soon cracked and the nest fell down. Immediately they built it over, but again it fell. Not discouraged, they tried it a third time with no better success.

They built a fourth nest, which remained firm, and in it they reared a little brood. They had found and worked up a kind of clay which would stand the heat. They came back the next year and repaired their cottage with the same clay. This they did also the third year. After that they did not return, having probably lived out the term of swallow life.

* * *

A SHOWER OF FISHES.—In 1833, at Lake Gwynant, in the county of Caernarvon, a woman was engaged washing a pail at the edge of the lake, and a number of children were with her. While she was thus employed, at 8 P. M., a shower of small fish fell partly into the lake, and partly upon the land, close to where the woman was. The fish resembled herring, but were much smaller. A heavy shower of rain had preceded the descent of these, and the day following there was much rain and thunder.

* * *

TO CURE HOARSENESS.—When the voice is lost, as is sometimes the case from the effects of a cold, a simple, pleasant remedy is furnished by beating up the white of an egg, adding to it the juice of a lemon, and sweetening with white sugar to the taste. Take a teaspoonful from time to time. It has been shown to effectually remove the ailment.

* * *

A PHYSICIAN in London has discovered a cure for the toothache. He claims that by dissolving half a drachm of bi-carbonate of soda in an ounce of water and holding the solution in your mouth it will give immediate relief.

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GOODS AT

KNAKE & McGINN'S,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

KNAKE & McGINN PIANO, AND THE PHILHARMONIC ORGAN

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT ARION PIANO.

Dealers in Distin & Co.'s (London), Besson (London), Saxe (Paris), Piston Valve, and our own make of Rotary Valve BAND INSTRUMENTS. The best and freshest Strings for all Instruments constantly on hand.

Being PUBLISHERS of SHEET MUSIC, we make this branch a specialty, and always keep a full stock of the latest and best pieces on hand. Our stock of music books of all kinds is complete.

PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Clergymen, Principals of Seminaries, Leaders of Bands, Teachers, and all wishing to purchase Musical Goods, will find it to their interest to communicate directly with us.

Catalogues and Price Lists furnished free on application.

WAREROOMS, No. 12 Sixth Street, (Late St. Clair.)

[1-29.-1y.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

GIANT TOBACCO WORKS!

MUSSELMAN & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO; also the celebrated

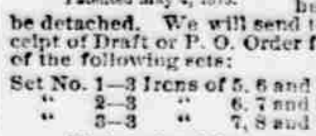
GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.

To be had in Pittsburgh from R. & W. Jenkinson, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, C. Atwell & Co., S. F. Picking, Herzog & Buchanan, Pretzfeld Bro., Henry Dallmayer, and all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses. [1-7.-3m.]

IXL—THE WOMAN'S FRIEND

THE BEST FINISHED AND MOST PERFECT "FLAT IRON" EVER MADE.

Interchangeable Handle and Shield Combined.



Patented May 4, 1875.

The handle is entirely separate, and may be used for any number of Irons. It can be adjusted instantly, and being provided with a shield the hand is completely **protected** from the heat. **No holder** is required when using. When the Iron is being heated, the handle must be detached. We will send to any address, on receipt of Draft or P. O. Order for the amount, either of the following sets:

Set No. 1—3 Irons of 5, 6 and 7 lbs., 1 handle, $2.00
" 2—3 " 6, 7 and 8 lbs., " 2.30
" 3—3 " 7, 8 and 9 lbs., " 2.60

Nickel plated Irons, 75cts. per set extra.

Any party ordering five sets will receive one set extra as a premium.

Thoroughly reliable agents wanted.

Address BROOKLYN SAD IRON CO.,
85 First St., Brooklyn, E. D. N. Y.

NOTE.—Sample can be seen at the office of this paper.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

F. BRUGMAN & SON,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP

IS THE "BEST."

This soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by

CRAMPTON BROTHERS,

2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.

For sale by KOONS & RUOFF, 202 N. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, by MYERS & LLOYD, Ebensburg, and by grocers generally. [10-29.6m.]

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON,

194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, New York.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.

F. W. SHOEMAKER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, east end of residence [1-21.'76.-tf.]

EBENSBURG

HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, IRON,

NAIL, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE Best SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at
[6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for Cash at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,

Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

CARROLLTOWN, PA

Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D. in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [10-1.'75.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. 10-14.-tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27.'72.]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

The editor of the Germantown T egraph very truly says, that the often floating about on the great se agricultural literature many little h which, if gathered together, w make an extremely useful volume he proceeds to dish up the follow among others:

One person had a long pend which it was necessary to The posts had to be dug out; save them a couple of oxen tached to a lever, which drew easily. The lever in this simply a chain, and the prop thick log of wood inclined at toward the post to be lifted from the oxen. The chain when attached to the bottom post pulls it out easily when draw the short block upright is a useful hint in this, general thing a man with a g ber log-lever will easily draw ordinary post.

Another person has had [illegible] the drawing out of staples doors and screws from drove pegs into the holes irons in again; but they come out, wooden pegs and he used leather, which wooden pegs, but in time used to the pressure out. Then he filled with cork, and put in the irons, and they have feet condition to this day.

In connection with staples there is another who wanted a ring set stone. He ran lead about the ring, but and worked out. melt brimstone and of lead, which he sound and solid ever nothing new in generally use sulphur pieces together; but be valuable to those contributor intended it.

And then here is one which completes a very of little hints from one It is in relation to The contributor has and he had the upper dle of an old spade, that purpose. He iron, which was an it still required some into the ground, and easy work. At length point of the dibble wedge, and then pointed as before, and found dibbling was comparatively to what it had been "no blisters on his which he may well be

A PRETTY STORY.— Philip Reade, a nephew Butler, and a lieutenant army, attended church Kansas, and while impressed by a voice was afterward introduced lady, and found that talent for music pay for instruction sing in Opera. The fered a loan sufficient good education, let her accept it. to marry her, and was the understanding the ceremony was start for Europe great masters. As tenant Reade pecuniary aid in need. Since the day riage Lieutenant Reade gazed upon the three years she has dent in Italy. but in opera recently praised for the purity Her husband tura, and is grateful generosity will be to have his name genius in the realms story is a romance practical age is worth graph.

DEBT TO MOTHERS.— for their children for them, and that the name, Mother, in the human sons, youthful little of the anxiety sleepless and painful their mothers have thoughtless ways ing hearts go down with those hours told. As the mother or prays in the privacy she weighs well the will to address to her him to a manhood fulness. She will griefs and deadly fears soul. She warns him lest she may say to charm him with her heart is bleeding successful man ever breadth and depth tion which he is under who guided his steps his character for so narrowly balanced of vice and ignominy son do his utmost mother's pathway, plicity as he can vice, let him contribute to her piness, and yet he the tomb with charged.

IT WAS Ajax who ning, but its only straighten a stovepipe hatchet that can thunder out of joint.